The Mining Immal,

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE: FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1846.—Vol. XLI.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 1871.

(SUPPLEMENT) {PRICE FIVEPENCE.

M. B. JAMES CROFTS, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER, No.-1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL.

HOLDERS of mining shares Difficult of Sale in the open market may find purchasers for the same through Mr. CROFTS' agency. Also parties requiring advice how to act in the disposal or abandonment of doubtful mining stocks may profitably avail of Mr. CROFTS' long experience on the market in all cases of doubt or difficulty, legal or otherwise.

The continued rise in the price of tin is occasioning a great demand for shares in promising tin mines. Mr. CROFTS SPECIALLY RECOMMENDS the purchase of GREAT ROYALTON and ROCHE CONSOLS (Tin) shares.

Every description of shares BOUGHT and SOLD at NET prices.

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70 Frontino, 9s. 6d.
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25 Bronifoyd, £2½.
25 Bronifoyd, £2½.
25 Gran Camborne, 198 6
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15 Chiverton Moor.
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200 Vest Basset.

100 Vest Basset.

100 Frank Mills.

100 West Jewell.

100 Frank Wills.

100 West Jewell.

100 West Tankerville.

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dividends. These shares should be bought at once. It is believed they will go
to £20 per share from the new discovery. The tin will go to market as broken
down, and is so pure that it will not require stamping, and the lode is worth
£240 per fathom for tin. We have only 50 for sale, or any less portion, at £3
each. The company is limited. We advise only limited ilability companies,
cautioning investors to avoid the Cost-Book System as they would a serpent.

ABEDDAUNANT is looking splendid throughout, and is bidding fair to be
another Van. Investors may take their agents, or go and see for themselves.
These shares will have a considerable advance in price, and should be bought
for investment.

We also advise the purchase of EAST LLANGYNOG shares, at £2 5s. each, fully
paid, or the £1 11s. shares at 37s. 6d. each. It is certain this mine will soon be
in the Dividend List.

Mr. EXDEAN, having just returned from the Weish mining districts, is in a
position to advise whether to buy or sell in either mine now before the public.
All negociable stocks dealt in for eash or account.

An offer wanted for 25 Great Vor shares.

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1 West Frances, £30¾.

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Stocks or shares negociated in every kind of available security. I advise the immediate purchase of the Terras TIN shares, and can offer

Stocks or shares negociated in every kind of available security. I advise the immediate purchase of the TERRAS TIN shares, and can offer fifty or any less portion, if applied for at once, at £3 each.
Also the fully-paid ABERDAUNANT shares. These will have a considerable rise. See the agent's report in this Journal.
We strongly advise the purchase of shares in the EAST LLANGYNGG. It is believed this mine will give a dividend from the sale of lead within four months from the registration of the company.
Having just returned from Wales, I am in a position to give clients the best information and advice touching those mines of interest.

MR. GEORGE BUDGE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
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45 Trevarrack, 25 Prince of Wales, 40 Hingston Down, 3 West Chiverton, 8 Polbreen, 3 Mincra, 7 West Pant-y-Go, 5 East Lovell, 25 Blue Hills, 30 Chiverton Valley, 10 South Condurrow, 35 New Beldon, 5 Marke Valley, 25 Drake Walls, 60 Caldbeck Fells, 20 Rose and Chiverton, 5 Tankerville, 20 Bronfloyd, 16 West Jewell, 100 Capula Silver, 200 Anglo-Brazillan, 100 Taquaril.

Mr. Budde begs to state that the bottom levels in Bwadrain Consols continue to improve, and that the returns are regular. He strongly recommends the purchase of these shares, knowing the mine cannot be equalled either as regards position, prospectis, or returns at the present price; 30 tons of lead ore were sold on the 31st ult.

MR. PETER WATSON, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, 79, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

PETER WATSON'S "WEEKLY MINING CIRCULAR AND SHARE LIST—SYNOPSIS OF CORNISH AND DEVON MINES," &c., of Friday, Jan. 6, No. 616, contains information on the LEADING MINES in CORNWALL, SHROPSHIRE, and WALES.

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M. T. R. G. E. L. LAS., 122, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, E.C., transacts BUSINESS in all descriptions of SHARES on the most favourable terms.

W. T. continues to recommend the purchase of TAQUARIL shares. The last account from Brazil represents the stamps being ready to commence work the beginning of December, and no doubt in a very short time large remittances of gold will come forward. Everything connected with the mine is progressing favourably, and the shareholdes may confidently look forward to large dividends during the current year.

W. T. is prepared to give sound advice to purchasers being personally acquainted with the property in all its details.

W. T. also recommends for investment the shares of the Van, Carn Brea, and Eclipse.

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Dally List of closing prices in British and Foreign mines published every even
ing, and forwarded to correspondents (free),
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Bankers: National Provincial Bank of England.

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36 Drake Walls, £1 5s 6d
36 Bast Basset, £5. 52 Pen'Allt. £1 12s. 6d.
20 Ferran Wheal Virgin, \$2 West Jewell.
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36 East Lovell, £34. 58 Norances, £29 5s.
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ALFRED FISHER, MANAGER.

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We advise the immediate purchase of shares in the KAST LLANGYNOG MINING COMPANY (Limited). Most extraordinary. This mine will commence paying dividends within four months after the formation of the company.

Business promptly transacted in every available security.

The following shares should be purchased:—TAQUARIL, ABERDAUNANT, GEIFRON, TANKERVILLE, DEVON CONSOLS, and GREAT VOR shares.

M. R. C. H. A. B. L. E. S. T. H. O. M. A. S. MINING AGENT, AND GENERAL SHAREDEALER, 3, GREAT ST. HELLEN'S, LONDON. E. C. Mr. CHARLES THOMAS has returned from inspecting Van Consols, Rhydtalog, Nauteos, Tankerville, &c., and is prepared to advise as to those and other mines. Special reports on each, One Guinea.—3, Great St. Helen's, London.

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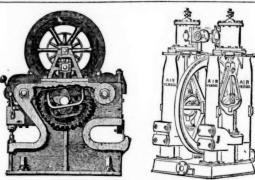
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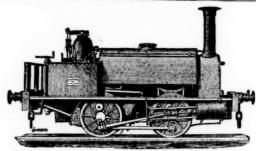
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Private instruction is given in Geology and Mineralogy by Mr. TENNANT, F.R.G.S., 149, Strand, W.C.

Oniginal Connespondence.

DRESSING TIN-SILVER MINING.

DRESSING TIN—SILVER MINING.

SIR.—Several letters have lately appeared in the Journal on "New Great Consols," and the mode adopted for dressing the tin. It has been suggested by some writers (with neither of whom have I the least anequalitance) that the oreshould be first rosated before being stamped; the importance of this in one reshould be first rosated before being stamped; the importance of this in one reshould be first rosated before being stamped; the importance of this in one reshould be first rosated before being stamped; the importance of this in one research of the december of the december of the reshould be decembered on the color advantages. Three tons of burnt ores can be stamped, do not retain the water like unburnt stamped ores, and ores are not so liable to freeze; but this is a small matter when compared with neother advantages. Three tons of burnt ores can be stamped at an expense of one ton of unburnt, and the waste of the stamped work being much lighter (the tin in all cases retaining it is specific gravity) the separation will be effected at half the trouble, and the quantity for final rosating at the calciners will be so small that one would be quite equal to the work of the four now; in fact, with an expense through if rosated previously to stamping. So important did tity might an expense through if rosated previously to stamping. So important did tity might be matter that, in the interest of the shareholders, I called on the local agent some time before their calcining works were commenced, and offered to a stamping the stamping the stamping to the county of the stamping the stamping to the county of the stamping the stamping the stamping to the county of an acknowledgement, though I have no hesitation in saying the saving to the company would not be less than 166. to 200, per mouth. There is a report current that the resource that the stamping are not so good in quality. This I know to be reason it has not be calcining and prevent of the saving to the company would be properly done, it

THE HITCHINS TESTIMONIAL.

SIR.—I notice with much pleasure that a movement is being made to present a testimonial to our old and valued friend, Mr. Jehu Hitchins. I have had the pleasure of his acquaintance for many years, and all that I can say is, if ever a mining agent deserved a testimonial that man is Mr. Jehu Hitchins. For 60 years has he been connected with the mining world, and few can boast of a more honourable career. Fearlessly, conscientiously, and truthfully has he up-held legitimate unining, and with equal consistency exposed many inflated bubbles. All honour, then, to such a man. I will gladly contribute my mite to his testimonial, and cordially hope that his genial and patriarchal countenance may for many years yet be seen in our mining circle. A Cornish Miner. London, Jan. 6.

THE HITCHINS TESTIMONIAL.

SIR,—Although not an admirer of such marks of approbation, which too generally are got up by a few intimate friends on private rather than on public grounds, I, nevertheless, agree with the promoters; and that where there is, I believe, but one opinion in so wide a connection as Mr. Jehu Hitchina necessarily must have had and still retain, I gladly demit the exception in his favour; knowing as I do the very many foreign speculations he has been engaged to visit and report upon, on which in no case has be advocated the expenditure of capital unless the adventure has been legitimate and the prospects fair. I could say a deal more, but for the present refrain from occupying more of your valuable space. I shall subscribe with much pleasure to the Testimonial.

[For remainder of Original Correspondence see this day's Supplement.]

MINING IN CARDIGANSHIRE.

MINING IN CARDIGANSHIRE.

GOGERDDAN (Cardiganshire).—We have commenced to drive an adit level on the Alt Du lode, which has been worked on the opposite side (the western) of the River Rheidol. The lode is large and well defined, and carrying at surface good stone of lead and blende. In driving 36 fms. cast it will intersect the principal lode of Cae Gynon (the south) which part it joins, being situated to the east of it. At the junction of the Alt Du and Cae Gynon lodes there will be a back of 40 fms., and further eastward than this it will fail in with some other veins, which have returned very large quantities of lead ore. As we have only two carrying out this mine our progress must be slow, unless we get help, but if it is slow I am very confident it will be sure to lead us to success.—A. Francis, Jan. 3.

SOUTH BAWDRAIN.—During the past few months the trials have been carried on energetically. We have extended an adit level nearly 40 fms. on the east and west lode, which has varied in width from 1 to 5 ft., and composed of a very fine gossan, carbonate of lime, spar, with good stones of copper and lead. The adit on the middle lode has been driven 20 fms., the lode being about 4 ft. wide, composed of a rebonate of lime, gossan, lead ore, and stones of copper. The stuff on this reminds one of the Great Snailbeach and Tankerville veins, and I have compared them together, and I believe unless they were pointed out it would be a puzzler to any practical miner to select the one from the other. Seeing great advantages for driving a deeper adit, we commenced to do so on a branch leading into the middle lode. This end is now within 2 fms. of its intersection, and where I think our chances are good for finding a great deposit of lead ore. At all events, we shall make no mistake in doing so by continuing our present end in the middle lode. This property is situate, as its name implies, in the south of Bawdrain.—A. Francis, Jan. 3.

NANTY MOCH (Plynlimmon).—Notwithstanding the severity of the weather, our men are getti

ESGAIR HER AND ESGAIR FFRAITH,—These celebrated mines have been started fairly about three months since, and a great deal of work (although at a great cost) has been done. The adit level has been cleared and secured for \(\frac{4}{2} \) mile, and a line of rods, with pulleys and bobs complete, are now nearly all erected, and may in a very short time be set to work. This line of rods leads from the drawling-shaft to a perpendicular shaft (called Shaft Glas), which has been sunk 20 fms. under the adit (the old mine being only 30 fms.), and it is intended to continue the sinking of the perpendicular shaft to the 40, or 20 fms. deeper than its present bottom. When this work has been accomplished 10 fms. of backs will be available, and it would be nousense to speculate as to what quantity of ore might be raised from this, as the lode down to the 30 was the richest and largest wrought in Cardiganshire, and produced millions of pounds sterling worth of lead. No doubt that this is and will be the greatest amongst the great mines of Cardiganshire when the work proposed is carried out. The Esgair Fraith part, near the surface, proved exceedingly rich in copper, which undoubtedly will in depth give place to great bodies of lead. This part is in a good position to make returns, and we should now be doing so had not a break-age occurred to our machinery during my last trip to Norway, and which, by some means unaccountable to me, was not repaired during my absence, and the weather since that time has been too severe to complete it. So much of the necessary work, however, has since been finished that a few fine days will complete it, and regular returns, and I believe profits, will follow.—A. Francis. ESGAIR HER AND ESGAIR FFRAITH.—These celebrated mines hav

CHALLENGE TO THE WORLD .- The Bristol Daily Times and Mirror, CHALLENGE TO THE WORLD,—The Bristol Daily Times and Mirror, Aug. 16th. has the following: Messrs. J. C. Swan and Co., of 16, Queen-square, in this city, have invented a pocket microscope, which is a marvel in all that the fill of the property of the article will make it exceedingly propular when its merits are more widely known. It is called the "Bristol Microscope," and is a great credit to the inventor, as much for its extreme that a magnifying power of 2,000 times, &c. -The Western Daily Perses says: The Bristol Microscope has a magnifying power of 2,000 times, &c. -The Western Daily Telegraph says: Bristol Microscope to the Bristol Microscope in the search of the Bristol Microscope is only 28, or free by post, with printed directions, for 28 stamps.—Address, J. C. Swan and Co., Opticians, 16, Queen-square, Bristol

AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS

AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

Melbourne papers state that mining has recently been almost brought to a standstill in some districts by the heavy rains and flooding of claims. Still, several respectable-sized nuggets have been found; one weighing about 190 ozs., with nearly 60 ozs. more in smaller pieces, was discovered at Ballarat by two men. They had only just been discharged from the Leviathan Company's works, and thought they would have a try at the shallow ground, where, after a few hours' work, they unearthed the nugget within 2 feet of the surface. This discovery has had the effect of attracting a number of miners to the spot. Messrs. Nichols and Co., of Mount Greenock, Talbot, report having brought to light a nugget of 45 ozs, 8 dwts.; and a party of three men working at Upper Gladstone, Gipps Land, have been rewarded with a 12-oz, nugget. The Sir John Franklin Company, at Wood's Point, had a washing-up recently, and obtained a cake of 190 ozs, of retorted gold from 220 tons of stone and mullock. In the Jamieson district 130 tons of quartz from Gleeson's lease, on Sailor Bill's Creek, has yielded 495 ozs, of gold; four loads from Mona Reef, Donolly, yielded 31 ozs.,; and a trial crushing of 18 tons from Dodd's Excelsior Reef, Bairnsdale, has given 23 ozs. 5 dwts.

The Diamond Creek and Caledona quartz reefs, which lie from 15 to 25 miles from the metropolis, have been giving first-class returns. The books of one crushing establishment in this district show that from July, 1868, to July, 1870, 1066 tons of stone have been crushed, which have yielded 4024 ozs. of gold, or an average of very nearly 4 ozs. to the ton. The Sweddish Reef, One-Tree Hill, has produced some exceedingly rich specimens. One sample of 80 bs. weight of gold. The Lancashire Lads' Claim, it is stated, produced some extraordinary yields from patches of rich stone, at the rate of 200 ozs. to the ton. There was this great drawback, that the reef was very thin.

Boomer's Reef, Queenstown, yielded from 10 ozs. to 17 ozs. to the

200 ozs. to the ton. There was this great drawback, that the reef was very thin.

Boomer's Reef, Queenstown, yielded from 10 ozs. to 17 ozs. to the ton; and two or three other reefs are known to have yielded as high as 30 ozs. and 40 ozs. to the ton, but were all thin reefs. The Frenchman's, or Oran's Reef, pinched out at a depth of 90 ft., but the shareholders persevered, and found the continuation of the reef at 140 ft., and have worked it for the last three years, and made a little over 300!. per man per annum; and other claims on the same line of reef, in the hands of small co-operative parties, have done better still. A Bill has been introduced by the Government for the regulation and inspection of mines. It is proposed to provide that the merococurrence of an accident in a mine shall be held to be prima facie evidence of neglect on the part of the proprietors, and that the onus of disproving neglect shall fall upon the proprietors; also that mining companies shall be required to sink two shafts for the greater safety of their employees. In New Zealand splendid crushings are reported from several of the claims at Coromandel. The yield of the Shotover claims, at the Thames, for September last was 1500 ozs. The Coledonian Company's first crushing produced 215 ozs. 1 dwt. of gold from about 60 tons of stone. from about 60 tons of stone.

DIAMONDS IN AUSTRALIA.-It is stated that a diamond weighing 234 carats, the largest yet found in the district, was recently offered for sale in Beechworth by the Inder, a miner working at Young's Creek. The stone is de seribed as being of a straw colour, without flaw, but somewhat lacking in bril ilancy. The sum of St. was offered for the gem, but refused, the owner profer-ring to send it to Melbourne rather than part with it for that amount.

ring to send it to Melbourne rather than part with it for that amount.

TIN IN AUSTRALIA.—A valuable tin lode, superior to anything heretofore found in the district, is reported, according to the Ovens Advertiser, to have been discovered in the neighbourhood of Eldorado. The precise locality of the discovery is a range at the head of Clear Creek, about two miles above the ground leased by Mr. R. D. Reid and party, for tin-mining purposes. The recf or lode, as far as traced, is very distinct, running between walls of solid granite. It is about 5 feet wide, and has been struck in two trenches, put in about 25 yards apart on the face of the range. Tin abounds on the surface, and is also plainly visible in the stone, a kind of disintegrated granite. A quantity of black sand found at the Moe, near the Tangil cement diggings, was some time since sent to Mr. Johnson, the Government annalytical chemist, for examination. According to a local paper, that gentleman, when in Saloa fortnight ago, assured the district surveyor that the sand, upon analysis, proved to be almost unprecedentedly rich, containing from 30 to 40 per cent. of tin

MINING COMPANIES.

The following new companies and calls for additional capital were introduced into the market during the year just concluded :-

Anglo-Argentine, additional capital	£ 25,000
Almada and Tirito Consolidated Silver Mining	
Company, £1 shares	130,000
Australian Gold, additional capital	15,000
Arivoca, £10 shares	200,000
Arivoca, £10 shares	12,500
Brazilian Collieries Company, £5	100,000
Brynambor Lead, £1	20,000
Ballavista Silver, £1	30,000
Cardigan Bay Consols Silver, Lead, Copper, and	
Blende Mining, £5	32,000
Cuiba Gold, £1	100,000
Cafartha Lead, £5	45,000
Colorado Terrible Lode, £5	125,000
Conroy Lead, £3	98,100
Champion Silver-Lead and Copper, £10	24,000
Eureka, £5	260,000
Empire Gold, £2	100,000
Eberhardt and Aurora, £10	300,000
Esgair Lle Silver-Lead, £6	72,000
Great West Chiverton, £2 10s	30,000
King Arthur Silver-Lead, £1	16,000
Monte Albo, £5	100,000
Plumas Gold, £3	75,000
Phœnix Silver-Lead and Blende, £2	30,000
Powell's Llantwrt Collieries, £10	60,000
Northern Silver-Lead, £4	30,000
South Plynlimmon, £2	24,000
Sweetland Creek Gold, £4	60,000
South Van, £1	12,000
South Aurora, £5	300,000
Thallie Silver-Lead, £1	30,000
Tavarone, £5	50,000
Tuolumne, £2	80,000
Terras Tin, £1	25,000
Thornhill Reef Gold, £1	20,000
West Esgair Lle Mining, £2	12,000
Wyoming Sweetwater, £5	60,000
Yudanamutana Copper, issue of 10 p.c. pref. shares	13,500
i duanamidiana Copper, issue of 10 p.c. pref. shares	19,000

POPULAR SCIENCE -"Earth, Air, and Water" was the title chosen for an interesting and instructive lecture delivered to the members of the Thorpe Institute by Mr. J. Yelloly Watson, F.G.S. He observed that earth, air, and water suggested a great variety of subjects for instruction, as well as for our admiration and wonder; but he would treat each in its relation more particularly to animal and vegestable life, and to the things they saw around them daily. He explained that the earth, or that part of it to which we owe the formation of soil, is composed of different kinds of rocks, called by geologists stratified and unstratified, and that which we call the productive soil is a mixture of these different rocks, broken up and pulverised by the action of air and water, and by various chemical and physical causes, Referring to the constitution of atmospheric air physical causes. Referring to the constitution of atmospheric air, he observes that of the principal gases of which it is composed, oxygen, is the source of enormous heat and excitement, and nitrogen an extinguisher of heat and life; and he pointed out how beautifully they are mixed and arranged for the offices they have to perform. "To every atom," he says, "of oxygen in the air there are five atoms of nitrogen; the nitrogen thus acts towards oxygen as water does when added to raw spirits, and you know in that form we get a very palatable grog." Coming to the portion of his lecture devoted to when added to raw spirits, and you know in that form we get a very palatable grog." Coming to the portion of his lecture devoted to water, he informed his hearers that all the solid parts of animals as well as plants consist of oxygen and hydrogen. The lecture was enlivened with interesting historical anecdotes, and throughout Mr. Watson displayed great ability in making his statements in a popular and entertaining form. The lecture has been printed in pamphlet form, and will, no doubt, be extensively read.

Meetings of Public Companies.

COLONIAL BANK.

The half-yearly meeting of proprietors was held at the London avern, on Thursday,—Mr. Gurney Hoare in the chair.

The report was read, as follows:—

The directors submit to the proprietors, in pursuance of the requisitions of e charter, the following statement of the debts and assets of the corporation June 30, and of the net profits made during the half-year at that period:—

DEBTS.			
Circulation	£ 356,422	15	0
Deposits, bills payable, and other liabilities	2,426,626	19	6
Paid-up capital	500,000	0	0
Reserved fund	148,000	0	0
Balance of profit from last half-year	2.647	16	4
Net profit for the half-year	44,184	16	1
Total	£3,477,812	6	11
ASSETS.			
Specie Due to the bank in the colonies on bills discounted	£ 171,621	15	4
and purchased (including those past due). Ac	1,492,769	17	9
Due to the bank in the colonies on current accounts Due to the bank in London on bills remitted, cash	23,036		
at bankers, &c	1,781,696	17	7
Bank premises and furniture, in Loudon and the colonies	8,756	16	7
Total	£3,477,882	6	11

The directors have pleasure in reporting that at the date of their last advices from the branches the business was going on satisfactorily.

The CHAIRMAN said that he had but little, if anything, to add to the report just read. It showed that the bank was in a state of considerable prosperity—possibly greater than had ever before been realised. But matters were uncertain, and something might occur which would vary the measure of their success. He did not think it pruden, to regard their present position as one they would always maintain. For instance, the war on the Continent may have caused the advance in the price of sugar, and upon that they much depended for their prosperity. All he need add was that the directors proposed to declare au ordinary dividend of 6 per cent., and an extraordinary dividend of 2 per cent., for the half-year ending June 30. He then moved that the report be should be received and adopted.—Mr. T. D. HILL seconded the proposition.

Dr. Beattie thought there was good reason to congratulate each other upon the favourable report presented. He was only sorry the Chairman had made allusion to the realisation hereafter of less satisfactory results, which might, of course, take place. As far as the price of sugar was concerned, so far from it decreasing, he ventured to expect it would yet further increase.

The CHAIRMAN was glad to hear what Dr. Beattle had said; but, at the same time, he (the Chairman) did not wish the proprietors to think that when the bank was on the top of the wave of prosperity there was no possibility of its becoming in a less prosperous condition.

The report and balance-sheet was received and adopted. The retiring directors and auditors were re-elected.

This having terminated the ordinary business, the meeting was madespecial. The CHAIRMAN said the special proposition he had to submit was that the 23L, share should be increased to 30L. All proprictors must know, from baving been so often told, that the reserve fund was employed in the banking operations of the compan

NANTEOS CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the London Tavern, on Wednesday, for the purpose of considering the present position of the company, and take such steps in connection therewith, and generally for doing all such other things as shall be determined in or about the matters aforesaid,

Mr. J. W. WILLIAMSON in the chair.

Mr. FREDERICK HARPER (the secretary) read the notice convening

determined in or about the matters aforeasid,

Mr. J. W. WILLIAMSON in the chair.

Mr. FREDERICK HARPER (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said that the circular forwarded to each share-holder fully stated the object of the present meeting. It would be recollected that at the last meeting it was agreed to issue a portion of the unissued shares at not less than par; but, in consequence of certain proceedings taken against the company, only a very small number of the shares were applied for. The directors advanced from time to time money to meet the working costs; but as in one of the actions judgment was obtained, the directors had to consider as to the best course to adopt to save what they fully believed to be a valuable property from being sacrificed. A petition was idled in the Court of Chancery to wind-up the company, by which time was obtained to consider what steps should be taken as to the future. Assents had been received from nearly the whole of the shareholders to the proposal submitted in the circular—which was that each shareholder should give up on-half of his shares for the benefit of the company, and that the shares thus given up should be disposed of at a discount. One of his colleagues had made application to London from, who had agreed to take those shares, or such of their its to assume that the position of the company would be such as it had never before been since its formation. It should be understood that their present financial condition was not owing to the failure of the mine, for he had no doubt whatever as to its ultimate success. The pre-ent crisis had arisen from a personal feeling manifested by certain shareholders, and the course which they had thought fit to take by the issue of anonymous circulars disparaging the company. The present liabilities were something over 10004, but there would be not different to the proposal now submitted—the obvious alternative was the whole of the interest now held. The management would be entirely changed. At the

develope the mine.

It was then resolved that the resolutions passed at the last meeting, that no

arther shares should be issued under par, and that the remaining unissued bares should be issued at par, should be rescinded.

Upon the proposition of Mr. HAZLEDINE, seconded by Mr. THOMAS, it was manimously resolved that with the view of obtaining further capital for working the mine the present shareholders shall relinquish one-half of the shares at resent held in the company, and that such and all unissued shares may be such at a discount.

present held in the company, and the second of the Mr. Mackay, it was the proposition of Mr. Hazledine, seconded by Mr. Mackay, it was resolved that the managing director having tendered his resignation the same

resolved that the managing director naving the accepted from all share—The CHAIRMAN mentioned that assents had been received from all share—The CHAIRMAN mentioned 440 shares, from whom no communication had holders except those holding 440 shares, from whom no communication had

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

MINING COMPANY OF IRELAND. The half-yearly general meeting of the proprietors of the above company was held on Thursday, at the offices, Lower Ormond Quay,

On the motion of Sir John Ennis., Bart., seconded by Alderman Campbell, the chair was taken by Sir Robert Kane, Bart.
Mr. WM. HAROLD (secretary) read the advertisement calling the meeting, and also the following half-yearly report.
The statement of accounts, already in the hands of the proprietors, shows a loss of 2080, 29, 7d. on the transactions of the company for the half-year ended Nov. 30 last.
KNOKNEW MONEY COMPANY OF THE PROPERTY OF TH

The statement of accounts, already in the hands of the proprietors, shows a loss of 20801, 9s, 7d, on the transactions of the company for the half-year ended Nov. 30 last.

KNOCKMAION MINES, COUNTY OF WATERFORD.—During the half-year the copper ore raised at Knockmahon amounted to 1971 tons, as compared with 2910 tons in the previous six months; and the quantity sold was 1916 tons.
There has been a loss on the operations at this establishment in the half-year of 19301, 8s, 4d. Within the same period the expenditure on the continued explorations at Annestown, and other mines in the Knockmahon district, amounted to 12381, which has been placed to the debit of profit and loss.

SLIEVARDAGH COLLIERIES, COUNTY OF TIPPERRRY.—In the last six months the output of coal and culm at these collieries was 23,524 tons, and the sales were 24,905 tons. In the corresponding period of 1869 the output was 24,540 tons, and the sales were 6487 tons. The profit on the half-year was 22521, 4s. 1d.

DUIALLOW COLLIERIES, COUNTY OF CORK.—At this establishment the output of coal and culm during the past half-year was 4599 tons, and the sales were 4824 tons. In the corresponding period of 1869 the output was 24,540 tons, and the sales were 167 tons. The profit on the half-year's working (425, 11s. 2d.) has been carried, as usual, to the credit of the "new fittings" account, leaving the balance of 331, 7s. 54, now standing to the debit of that account. LUGANURE MINES, COUNTY OF WICKLOW.—In the last six months the quantity of lead over raised was 277 tons, as compared with 73 tons in the preceding half-year. The deliveries to the Ballycerus Smelting Works were 690 tons; value, 7022, 6s. 34. The expenditure on works of a permanent character amounted to 8154, 19s. 6d., of which 210, 13s. 11d., being the additional outlay on completion of the new incline railroad at Yan Diemens has been placed, as before, to the credit of the capital account, to be written off at the rate of 10 per cent. per half-year, and the balance folds. Es. 7d.) has been c

[ADVERTISEMENTS.]

From Mr. Edward Cooke: The Mining Market has been active during the week, and a large amount of business done at advanced prices. There is everything to indicate a good steady business in mines, and if the public will only use an ordinary amount of discrimination in the selection of a few good mines, either as an investment or speculation for a rise in price, a favourable opportunity now offers for that purpose. TANKERVILLE shares have been largely dealt in; the mine continues to open out as well as ever, but the severe frost impedes dressing operations. WEST TANKERVILLE is steadily progressing towards a state of prosperity. It is the opinion of those well acquainted with the mine that it will become one of the greatest mineral properties in the Shropshire lead district. Being surrounded by productive mines, such as Tankerville, Roman Gravels, and Snailbeach, having the same lodes as the two latter mines. West Tankerville can scarcely fail to become a very productive mine, and its shares to rise to a high figure. East Lovell shares have advanced some 3t to 4t, and even at present price they appear cheap. A sew weeks since I mentioned Great Wheal Lovell. This mine adjoins East Lovell and Trumpet Consols, and contains the same lodes as both of these rich mines. During the past week the East Lovell lode has been discovered in Great Wheal Lovell ett., and although only as yet seen a little below the surface it produces rich tin, and valued at 12t per fathom, while the lode may be sunk upon for 3t, per fathom. Besidesthis, there are other places in the mine valued at 20t and 12t, respectively. Tin dressing will be commenced at once, as the company have become possessed of water-stamps and dressing floors at a low rental. By the end of this month the first sale is expected to be made. Under all the circum-trares, to consider I am justified in saying that no other young tin mine in Cornwall presents such favourable prospects as Great Wheal Lovell. To anyone disposed to invest in this highly promising concern I would s

mine, with overy prospect or treat wheat Loved Decoming a good, profitable mine, without draining much on the pockets of its shareholders.

From Mr., JAMES CROFTS:—A further advance in the price of tin has imparted fresh vigour to the mining markot. The Christmas holidays have naturally tended to restrict transactions, but there appears every probability that the new year will open with a great lucrease of business. This now at a splendid price, and with a large demand for the metal abroad, and an ever increasing home consumption, the prospects of the mines for the present year are bright indeed. In January, last year, English tin was selling at 1161, per ton; it is now 1341. Thus, the miner is getting 181, per ton more for his ores than at the commencement of the late year. Previous to this it is true tin had attained a high price, but it had been forced up by large speculative transactions, which culminated in the failure of a firm having heavy bargains open. A panic was the natural consequence, and prices fell to a serious extent; however, matters soon began to mend, the metal gradually advancing to its present price, and the rise, occurring from legitimate causes, offers a marked contrast to the previous unhealthy over-trading. It may not be uninteresting to the mining public to show what effect the rise in the has had upon shares during the past year, and for this purpose the writer subjoins a tabulated list of the leading dividend tin mines, contrasting the prices ruling at the commencement of the year with those at the close, and showing the amounts per sharepaid in dividends,

Mine.	No. of shares.	Januar	ce, y, 1870		ice. ., 1870.		ance ecline		sha	
Cook's Kitchen	2,450	£12 to	£13	£19 to	£20	£7	adv.	£1	13	6
Ding Dong	656	16	17	17	18	1	adv.	1	10	0
Dolcoath	1,432	125	130	125	130	-	_	18	0	0
Drake Walls	12,800	7/8	1	11%	11/4	58.	adv.	0	2	3
East Pool	6,400	7	714	101/2	11	£31/6	adv.	1	4	6
East Lovell	1,906	21	22	30	32	91/6	adv.	8	0	0
Great Vor	5,908	13	131/2	3	31/4	10	dec,	0	6	0
Providence	1,120	51	33	38	40	7	adv.	5	0	0
Tincroft	6,000	19	20	46	48	271/	adv.	5 2	7	G
Trumpet Consols	2,000	21	99	21	23		_	2	- 5	0
West Frances	512	30	31	31	33	11/6	adv.	1	NII.	
Wh. Kitty (Lelant)	1.024	111/4	1216	101/2	111/6	1	dec.	0	10	0
Wh. Kitty (St. Agnes)	4,295	5	51/2	8	81%	3	adv.	1	5	0
Wheal Margaret	896	7	8	8	9	1	adv.	2	0	0

Wheal Margaret ... \$250 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 1 | adv. 2 | 0 | 0 |

From the above list it will be seen that Tinghoft takes first position as the most productive mine of the year, it having during that period divided upwards of \$2,0000, amongst its proprietors, being an increase of \$2,0000, upon the previous year, and is worth 168,000, more in the market than at the commencement of 1870. Dollooath stands second in productiveness, having divided upwards of \$2,0000, assigned 2000. The dividends have been increased by about 50001, East Dove Lass Love Lass divided 15,2481, and has improved in value nearly 20,000. The dividends have been increased by about 50001, East Pool has divided nearly 80001, an increase of 20001, upon 1869, and has improved in walke nearly 20,000. The dividends have been increased by about 50001, East Pool has divided nearly 80001, an increase of 20001, upon 1869, and has improved in market value 22,0001. These four mines stand ont conspicuously from the rest; but it will be seen that in only two cases are the closing prices of the year lower than those of the commencement, and in one of them, Great Wheal Vor, the decline, which shows a serious loss, has arlsen from the absence of discoveries, a falling off in the returns, and the great depth of the workings rendering costs excessively high. Cook's Kitchen has advanced about 16,0001, Whelle Kitty (St. Agnes) 12,0001, and Providence Mines 70001. The investor, therefore, who at the commencement of the year made a judicious selection of shares in our principal tin mines, will not only have received a high return for his out lay, but have found his capital handsomely augmented. It is few classes of investments that could show such results as these, and it speaks volumes for legimate mining as a means for the safe employment of capital, yielding to the investments that could show such results as these, and it speaks volumes for legimate mining as a means for the safe employment of capital, yielding to the investor and mexampled zeturn, and greatly hel

THE PROFITS OF MINING,—Messrs, Hooke and Co,'s Mining Circular for January, which has just been issued, contains a variety of matter interesting to all mining investors, including a tabular statement of the dividends paid by tin, copper, and lead companies during the past year.

MINING ALMANAC AND REMEMBRANCER. - Mr. James Brenchley, MINING ALMANAC AND REMEMBERABLES,—say, owhere precently in the soft considerable utility in the cost of share dealers and mine adventurers. It contains a concise calendar less of stamps, and an excellent table showing the days of meetings in the neighborhood in which business is transacted in the London mining market:

"QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF SCIENCE."-The January number of

a certain amount of zine may be made to do any amount of work, with this only condition, that it takes so much longer before it begins its work, but the work once begui goes on at an equal pace. This statement alone should afford the basis of a large amount of consideration and discussion, and if it should be settled in the affirmative it will doubtless open the way to extraordinary scientific progress. The concluding article, on "Our Patent Laws," is evidently written with philanthropic intentions, but the statements brought forward with a view to crush them are in many cases much stronger than the answers to them. The "Chronicles of Science" are this quarter given in a slightly modified form, being arranged under the heads of Physics, Chemistry, and Mechanics, and seem to have been collated with much care. The "Quarterly Journal of Science" is altogether well entitled to continue to enjoy the high reputation it has already attained.

DIVIDENDS PAID ON BRITISH MINES IN 1869 AND 1870.

J	DIVIDENDS LAID	0.		DIELI							_			
1	1869-	-Pe	er s	hare.	Total.		1870	-Pe		hare	3. T	otal		. 1
ı		£.	S.	d.	£. s.	d.			8.	d.	£	. 8		
1	Botallack	42	0	0	8,400 0	0			0	0	5,00	0		0
Į	Boscaswell		-		_			0	2	0	60	0 (0
١	Bronfloyd	0	2	7	2,600 0			0	5	0	3,80	0 ()	0
ı	Brookwood		_					0	2	6		0 ()	0
1	Bwlch Consols		_					0	4	0		8 1	8	0
ł	Gween with	0	0		256 0				_			-	-	٠ ا
ı	Cwmystwith	2	0			-	****	1	5	0 :		15	5	01
1	Cwm Erfin					-	••••	1	U			-		٧ ا
1	Cargoll	1	10			0		0	7	6 .		0	0	0
1	Cashwell	0	6	0	1,920 0					-		0 1		
1	Cook's Kitchen	1	7	6	3,368 15				13	6 .	4,09	3 1		0
1	Devon Great Consols	17	0	0	17,408 0			12	0	0 .	12,28	8		0
ı	Dolcoath		-		24,344 0	0		18	0	0 .	25,77	6		0
١	Drake Walls	0	2	0	1,289 0	0		0	3	0	2,08	0 (0
1	Ding Dong	5	10	0	3.608 0			1 1	10	0		4 (0	0
ł	East Darren	4	0	0	1.200 0			6	0	0 .		0 (0	0
i	East Pool	-	_	**	5,440 0				-					0 1
ı	East Lovell	4	15	0	9,053 10			8	0	0 .		18	0	0
1	East Lovell		16		4,000 0			0	2			5		0
ı	Frank Mills				6,300 0	0			10	-		0		0
1	Great Wheal Vor	2	5		8,862 0	0	****	0	6		1 7	10		0
١	Great Wheat Vor	1	10											
	Great Laxey	1	18	0	28,500 0	0			16	0 .	27,0	0		0
	Gunnislake (Clitters')		-		-		****	0	2	0 .	1,0	4		0
J	Herodsfoot	4	10	0	4,608 0	0		3	0	0 .	. 3,0	2	0	0
	Holmbush & Kelly Bray	0	3	0	1,800 0	0			-			-		- 1
	Levant	6	0	0	990 0	0			-			-		1
	Lisburne	3	0	0	1,200 0	0			-			Girant.		
	Marke Valley	0	19	0	8,550 0	0		0	17	0 .	. 7,6	60	0	0
		19	10	0	35,100 0	0		19	0			10		0
	Mining Co. of Ireland	0	8		8,400 0	0		0	4	101/2	4,4	1 1		4
	North Levant	0	15	0	1,500 0	-		ĭ	0			00		0
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	Phoenix		-		_			13	0	0 .	. 6,5	90	0	0
	Parys Mines	2	10	0	500 0	0			-		•	COMMIN		-
	Penhalls	0	15	6	3,875 0	0		0 1	18	0 .	. 4,50			0
	Poldice		-		-			1	10	0 .	. 3.0	100	0	0
	Pendarves		-		-			15	0	0 .		10	0	0
	Prince of Wales	0	2	0	1,280 0	0	****		_			_		
	Rosewall Hill & Ransom.	0	_		1,000			0	3	0 .		30	7	0
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	South Frances		_		_		****	1	0			30	0	0
	South Frances													
		00	-		** 000 0	-	****							0
	South Caradon	30	0	0	15,360 0	0		23	0	0 .	. 11,7	76	0	0
	South Caradon	0	5	6	1,650 0	0		23 0	0	6.	. 11,7	76 50	0	0
	South Caradon South Darren St. Ives Consols	0	5 10	6	1,650 0 470 0	0		23 0 0	1 10	6.	11,7	76 50 70	0 0 0	0
	South Caradon South Darren St. Ives Consols South Crofty	0	5 10 10	6	1,650 0 470 0 1,405 10	0		23 0 0 0	0 1 10 10	0.	11,7	76 50 70 38 1	0 0 0	0 0
	South Caradon South Darren St. Ives Consols South Crofty	0	5 10	6 0 0	1,650 0 470 0 1,405 10 484 0	0 0 0		23 0 0	1 10	6.	11,7	76 50 70 38 1	0 0 0	0
	South Caradon South Darren St. Ives Consols South Crofty Spearn Moor	0	5 10 10	6 0	1,650 0 470 0 1,405 10	0 0		23 0 0 0	0 1 10 10 0	0.6.0.	11,7 4 4 4 7	76 50 70 38 1 26	0 0 0	0 0
	South Caradon South Darren St. Ives Consols South Crofty Spearn Moor Sr. Just Amalgamated Theroft	0 0 1 2	10 10 0 2	6 0 0 6	1,650 0 470 0 1,405 10 484 0 1,096 7	0 0 0		23 0 0 0	0 1 10 10	0.0.0.	11,7 4 4 4 7:	76 50 70 58 1 26	0 0 0	0 0
	South Caradon South Darren St. Ives Consols South Crofty Spearn Moor Sr. Just Amalgamated Theroft	0 0 1 2 0	5 10 10 0 2 0	6 0 6 0	1,650 0 470 0 1,405 10 484 0 1,096 7 12,000 0	0 0 0 6		23 0 0 0 3	0 1 10 10 0	0.0.0.0.	11,7 4 4 4 7:	76 50 70 58 1 26	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0
	South Caradon South Darren St. Ives Consols South Crofty. Spearn Moor St. Just Amalgamated Tincroft. Trumpet Consols	0 0 1 2 0 2	10 10 0 2	6 0 0 6 0	1,650 0 470 0 1,405 10 484 0 1,096 7	0 0 0 6 0		23 0 0 0 3 5	0 1 10 10 0 7 5	0.6.0.0.0	11,7 4 4 4 7 32,2 4,5	76 50 70 58 1 26 50	0 0 0 0 0	0000000
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	South Caradon South Darren St. Ives Consols South Grofty, Spearn Moor St. Just Amalgamated Tineroft Trumpet Consols. Tankerville Van	0 0 1 2 0 2 2 1	5 10 10 0 2 0 12 0	6 0 0 0 0	1,650 0 470 0 1,405 10 484 0 1,096 7 12,000 0 5,200 0	0 0 0 0 0 0		23 0 0 0 3 5 2 0 2	0 1 10 10 0 7 5 10	0 . 6 . 0 . 0 . 0 . 0 . 0 . 0 . 0 . 0	11,7 4 4 4 7 32,2 4,5 6,0 30,0	76 50 70 58 1 26 50 50 00	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0000 0000
	South Caradon South Darren St. Ives Consols South Crofty. Spearn Moor St. Just Amalgamated Trincroft Trumpet Consols. Tankerville Van West Seton	0 0 1 2 0 2 2 1 32	5 10 10 0 2 0 12 0 0	6 0 0 0 0	1,650 0 470 0 1,405 10 484 0 1,096 7 12,000 0 5,200 0 12,800 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		23 0 0 0 3 5 2 0 2 1	0 1 10 10 0 7 5 10 10 0	0 . 6 . 0 . 0 . 0 . 0 . 0 . 0 . 0 . 0 .	11,7 4 4 4 7: 32,2 4,5 6,0 30,0 8,4	76 50 70 58 1 26 50 50 00 00 00	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	0000 0000
	South Caradon South Darren St. Ives Consols South Crefty. Spearn Moor St. Just Amalgamated Trineroft Trumpet Consols. Trankerville Van West Seton West Chiverton	0 0 1 2 0 2 2 2 1 32 8	5 10 10 0 2 0 12 0 0 0 0	6 0 0 0 0	1,650 0 470 0 1,405 10 484 0 1,096 7 12,000 0 5,200 0 12,000 0 12,800 0 24,000 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		23 0 0 0 3 5 2 0 2	0 1 10 10 0 7 5 10	6.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0	11,77 44 41 73 32,22 4,55 6,00 30,00 8,44 24,00	76 50 70 58 1 26 50 50 00 00 00	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	0000 0000
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	South Caradon South Darren St. Ives Consols South Carotty. Spearn Moor St. Just Amalgamated Tincroft Trumpet Consols. Tankerville Van West Seton West Chiverton West Frances West Frances West Grat Work	0 0 1 2 0 2 2 2 1 32 8 4 0	5 10 10 0 2 0 12 0 0 0 10 2 0 12	6 0 0 0 0	1,650 0 470 0 1,405 10 484 0 1,096 7 12,000 0 5,200 0 12,800 0 24,000 0 258 0	000000000000000000000000000000000000000		23 0 0 0 3 5 2 0 2 1	0 1 10 10 0 7 5 10 10 0	6.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0	11,7 4 4 4 7 32,2 4,5 6,0 30,0 8,4 24,0	76 50 70 58 1 26 50 50 00 00 00	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	0000 0000
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	South Caradon South Darren St. Ives Consols South Carotty. Spearn Moor St. Just Amalgamated Tineroft Trumpet Consols. Tankerville Van West Seton West Seton West Chiverton West Godolphin West Godolphin Wheat Kitty (St. Agnes)	0 0 1 2 0 2 2 2 1 32 8 4 0 0 0 0	5 10 10 0 2 0 12 0 0 0 10 2 12 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	6 0 0 0 0 0	1,650 0 470 0 1,405 10 484 0 1,096 7 12,000 0 5,200 0 12,800 0 12,800 0 2,304 0 258 0 2,577 0	000000000000000000000000000000000000000		23 0 0 0 3 5 2 0 21 8	0 1 10 10 0 7 5 10 0 0 0	6.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0	11,7 4 4 4 4 7; 32,2 4,5 6,0 30,0 8,4 24,0	76 50 70 38 1 26 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	000000000000000000000000000000000000000
	South Caradon South Darren St. Ives Consols South Crofty. Spearn Moor St. Just Amalgamated Tineroft Trumpet Consols. Trankerville Van West Seton West Chiverton West Chiverton West Great Work	0 0 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 2 8 4 0 0 0 1 0 0 1	5 10 10 0 2 0 12 0 0 0 10 2 12 12 12 12 12 5 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	6 0 6 0 0 0	1,650 0 470 0 1,405 10 484 0 1,096 7 12,000 0 5,200 0 12,800 0 24,000 0 258 0 250 0 2,577 0 1,280 0	000000000000000000000000000000000000000		23 0 0 0 3 5 2 0 21 8	0 1 10 10 0 7 5 10 0 0 0 0 0	6.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0	11,7 4 4 4 4 7; 32,2 4,5 6,0 30,0 8,4 24,0 4,2; 1,2;	76 550 770 758 1 550 650 600 600 600 600 600 600 600 600	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	000000000000000000000000000000000000000
	South Caradon South Darren St. Ives Consols South Carofty. Spearn Moor St. Just Amalgamated Tineroft Trumpet Consols. Tankerville Van West Seton West Seton West Chiverton West Godolphin What Kitty (St. Agnes) Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes) Wheal Kitty (Leiant)	0 0 1 2 0 2 2 2 2 1 32 8 4 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	5 10 10 0 2 0 12 0 0 10 2 12 12 12 5 10	6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1,650 0 470 0 1,405 10 484 0 1,096 7 12,000 0 5,200 0 12,800 0 12,800 0 2,304 0 258 0 2,577 0 1,280 0 448 0	000000000000000000000000000000000000000		23 0 0 0 3 3 5 2 2 1 2 1 8	0 1 10 10 0 7 5 10 0 0 0 0 0 0	6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	11,7 4 4 4 7 32,2 4,5 6,0 30,0 8,4 24,0 4,2: 1,2	76 550 770 758 1 558 1 550 600 600 600 600 600 600 600 600 600	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	000000000000000000000000000000000000000
	South Caradon South Darren St. Ives Consols South Carofty. Spearn Moor St. Just Amalgamated Tincroft Trumpet Consols. Tankerville; Van West Seton West Soun West Chiverton West Frances West Great Work West G	0 0 1 2 0 2 2 2 1 32 8 4 0 0 0 1 0 3	$\begin{array}{c} 5 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 0 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ 12 \\ \hline 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 10 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 12 \\ 5 \\ 10 \\ 0 \\ \end{array}$	6 0 6 0 0 0 0 0 0	1,650 0 470 0 1,405 10 484 0 1,096 7 12,000 0 5,200 0 12,800 0 24,000 0 25,800 0 25,800 0 25,800 0 25,800 0 25,800 0 448 0 448 0 3,072 0	000000000000000000000000000000000000000		23 0 0 0 3 8 2 0 2 1 1 1 1 1 2	0 1 10 10 0 7 5 10 10 0 0 0 0 5 10 0 0	6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	11,7 4 4 4 7 32,2 4,5 6,0 30,0 8,4 24,0 4,2: 1,2: 1,2: 2,0	76 550 770 758 1 558 1 550 600 600 600 600 600 600 600 600 600	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	000000000000000000000000000000000000000
	South Caradon South Darren St. Ives Consols South Carofty, Spearn Moor St. Just Amalgamated Tineroft Trumpet Consols. Tankerville Van West Ston West Ston West Godolphin West Godolphin Wheat Kitty (St. Agnes) Wheal Kitty (Lelant) Wheal Margaret Wheal Mary Ann Wheal Owles	0 0 1 2 0 2 2 2 1 32 8 4 0 0 0 1 1 0 3 77	5 10 10 0 2 0 12 0 0 10 2 12 5 10 0 0 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	6 0	1,650 0 0 470 0 1,405 10 484 0 1,096 0 5,200 0 5,200 0 12,800 0 2,204 0 2,204 0 2,507 0 1,280 0 448 0 3,072 0 6,200 0	000000000000000000000000000000000000000		23 0 0 0 3 8 2 0 2 1 2 1 1 1 1 2 45	0 1 10 10 0 7 5 10 10 0 0 0 0 0 5 10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	6 . 0 . 0 . 0 . 0 . 0 . 0 . 0 . 0 . 0 .	11,7 4 4 4 7; 32,2 4,5 6,0 8,4 24,0 4,2; 1,2; 1,3 2,0,0 3,6	76 550 770 758 1 26 550 600 600 600 600 600 600 600 600 60	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	000000000000000000000000000000000000000
	South Caradon South Caradon St. Ives Consols South Carofty. Speara Moor St. Just Amalgamated Tincroft Trumpet Consols. Tankerville Van West Seton West Seton West Chiverton West Great Work We	0 0 1 2 2 0 2 2 2 1 32 8 4 0 0 0 1 1 0 3 77 6	5 10 0 0 2 0 12 0 0 10 2 1 1 1 2 5 10 0 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1,650 0 0 470 0 1,405 10 484 0 1,096 0 5,200 0 5,200 0 24,000 0 258 0 258 0 257 0 1,280 0 2,304 0 2,577 0 1,280 0 3,072 0 6,200 0 3,328 0	000000000000000000000000000000000000000		23 0 0 0 3 8 2 0 2 1 1 1 1 1 2	0 1 10 10 0 7 5 10 10 0 0 0 0 5 10 0 0	6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	11,7 4 4 4 7 32,2 4,5 6,0 30,0 8,4 24,0 4,2 1,2 1,2 1,2 2,0 3,6	76 550 770 758 1 26 550 600 600 600 600 600 600 600 600 60	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	000000000000000000000000000000000000000
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	South Caradon South Darren St. Ives Consols South Carofty. Speara Moor St. Just Amalgamated Tincroft Trumpet Consols. Tankerville; Van. West Scion West Scion West Schon West Great Work Wheal Margaret Wheal Mary Ann Wheal Owles Wheal Mary Hutchins, Witchow Copper	0 0 1 2 2 0 2 2 2 1 32 8 4 0 0 0 1 1 0 3 77 6	5 10 10 0 2 0 12 0 0 10 2 12 5 10 0 0 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1,650 0 1,405 10 1,405 10 484 0 1,096 7 12,000 0 5,200 0 24,000 0 24,000 0 25,001 0 25,001 0 25,001 0 3,302 0 6,200 0 3,328 0 5,000 0 5,000 0 5,000 0	000000000000000000000000000000000000000		23 0 0 0 3 8 2 0 2 1 2 1 1 1 1 2 45	0 1 10 10 0 7 5 10 10 0 0 0 0 0 5 10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	6 . 0 . 0 . 0 . 0 . 0 . 0 . 0 . 0 . 0 .	11,7 4 4 4 7 32,2 4,5 6,0 30,0 8,4 24,0 4,2 1,2 1,2 2,0 3,6 3,0	76 50 70 70 70 70 838 1 1 550 600 600 600 600 600 600 600 600 600	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	000000000000000000000000000000000000000
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	South Caradon South Darren St. Ives Consols South Carofty. Spearn Moor St. Just Amalgamated Tineroft Trumpet Consols. Tankerville Van West Stoon West Stoon West Godolphin West Godolphin Wheat Kitty (St. Agnes) Wheal Kitty (Leiant) Wheal Mary Ann Wheal Mary Ann Wheal Jane	0 0 0 1 2 2 0 2 2 2 1 3 2 8 4 4 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 3 77 6 0	5 10 0 2 0 12 0 0 10 2 1 1 12 5 10 0 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1,650 0 1,405 10 1,405 10 484 0 1,096 7 12,000 0 5,200 0 24,000 0 24,000 0 25,001 0 25,001 0 25,001 0 3,302 0 6,200 0 3,328 0 5,000 0 5,000 0 5,000 0	000000000000000000000000000000000000000		23 0 0 0 3 8 2 2 1 21 8 1 1 1 1 2 4 5 6 6	0 1 10 10 0 7 5 10 10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	6 . 0 . 0 . 0 . 0 . 0 . 0 . 0 . 0 . 0 .	11,7 4 4 4 7; 32,2 4,5 6,0 30,0 8,4 24,0 4,2; 1,2; 1,2; 1,2; 0,3,6 3,0 3,0 3,0 1,2; 1,2; 1,2; 1,2; 1,2; 1,2; 1,2; 1,2;	76 50 70 70 558 1 550 600 600 600 600 600 600 600 600 600	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	000000000000000000000000000000000000000
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	South Caradon South Darren St. Ives Consols South Carofty. Speara Moor St. Just Amalgamated Tincroft Trumpet Consols. Tankerville; Van. West Scion West Scion West Schon West Great Work Wheal Margaret Wheal Mary Ann Wheal Owles Wheal Mary Hutchins, Witchow Copper	0 0 0 1 2 0 2 2 2 3 2 8 4 4 0 0 0 0 1 0 3 77 6 0 0	5 10 10 0 2 0 12 0 0 10 2 1 12 5 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	0 0	1,650 0 1,405 10 1,405 10 1,405 10 484 0 1,096 7 12,000 0 12,000 0 12,800 0 2,304 0 2,507 0 1,250 0 2,507 0 418 0 3,072 0 4,020 0 4,000 0 4,250 0 4,000 0 4,250 0 4,000 0 3,000 0 4,250 0 4,000 0 4,250 0 4,000 0 4,250 0 4,250 0 4,250 0	000000000000000000000000000000000000000		23 0 0 0 3 5 2 0 2 21 8 8 1 1 1 2 45 6	0 1 10 10 0 7 5 10 10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	6 . 0 . 0 . 0 . 0 . 0 . 0 . 0 . 0 . 0 .	11,7 4 4 4 7; 32,2 4,5 6,0 30,0 8,4 24,0 4,2; 1,2; 1,2; 1,2; 0,3,6 3,0 3,0 3,0 1,2; 1,2; 1,2; 1,2; 1,2; 1,2; 1,2; 1,2;	76 50 70 70 38 1 26 	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	0000 00000 00000 0
	South Caradon South Darren St. Ives Consols South Caroly, Spearn Moor St. Just Amalgamated Tincroft Trumpet Consols. Tankerville; Van West Ston West Ston West Chiverton West Chiverton West Great Work West Goodolphin Wheal Kitty (Eclant) Wheal Mary Ann Wheal Owles Wheal Jane Wheal Jane Wheal Mary Hutchins, Wicklow Copper Wheal Russell	0 0 0 1 2 0 2 2 2 3 2 8 4 4 0 0 0 0 1 0 3 77 6 0 0	5 10 10 0 2 0 12 0 0 10 2 1 12 5 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	0 0	1,650 0 1,405 10 1,405 10 1,006 7 12,000 0 12,000 0 12,000 0 12,000 0 2,304 0 2,500 0 2,304 0 2,500 0 1,280 0 2,500 0 3,072 0 6,200 0 3,072 0 6,200 0 44,250 0	000000000000000000000000000000000000000		23 0 0 0 3 5 2 0 2 21 8 8 1 1 1 2 45 6	0 1 10 10 0 7 5 10 10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	6 . 0 . 0 . 0 . 0 . 0 . 0 . 0 . 0 . 0 .	11,7 4 4 4 7; 32,2,2 4,5 6,0 30,0 8,4 24,0 4,2; 1,2 2,0 3,6 3,0 3,6 3,6 3,6	76 50 70 70 38 1 26 	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	0000 00000 00000 0
	South Caradon South Darren St. Ives Consols South Corfty, Spearn Moor St. Just Amalgamated Tineroft Trumpet Consols. Tankerville Van West Ston West Ston West Chiverton West Frances West Godolphin Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes) Wheal Kitty (Lelant) Wheal Mary Ann Wheal Owles Wheal Mary Ann Wheal Jane Wheal Jane Wheal Jane Wheal Jane Wheal Jane Wheal Mary Hutchins Wicklow Copper Wheal Mary Hutchins Wicklow Copper	0 0 0 1 2 2 2 2 3 8 4 4 0 0 0 1 1 0 3 3 77 6 0 0	5 10 10 0 2 0 12 0 0 0 10 2 1 1 12 5 10 0 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	0 0	1,650 0 1,405 10 1,405 10 1,006 7 12,000 0 12,000 0 12,000 0 12,000 0 12,000 0 12,000 0 12,000 0 12,000 0 12,000 0 2,304 0 255 0 255 0 1,250 0 1,250 0 3,372 0 4,300 0 4,250 0 4,250 0 4,250 0 4,250 0 4,250 0 4,250 0	00000000000000000000000000000000000000		23 0 0 0 3 5 2 2 0 2 1 1 1 1 2 4 5 6 0 0	0 1 10 10 0 7 5 10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	6 . 0 . 0 . 0 . 0 . 0 . 0 . 0 . 0 . 0 .	11,77 44 47 32,22 4,55 6,00 8,44 224,00 4,22 1,23 2,0,3,60 3,00 2,1 6 336,9	76 550 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	000000000000000000000000000000000000000
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	South Caradon South Darren St. Ives Consols South Corfty, Spearn Moor St. Just Amalgamated Tineroft Trumpet Consols. Tankerville Van West Ston West Ston West Ston West Godolphin Wheat Kitty (St. Agnes) Wheal Kitty (Lelant) Wheal Margaret. Wheal Margaret. Wheal Mary Ann Wheal Owles Wheal Jane Wheal Jane Total Total Alamillos Alamillos Almada and Tirito.	0 0 0 1 2 0 2 2 2 2 8 4 0 0 0 0 1 0 3 777 6 0 0 0	5 10 10 0 2 0 12 0 0 10 2 1 1 12 5 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	0 0	1,650 0 1,405 10 1,405 10 1,006 7 12,000 0 12,000 0 12,000 0 12,000 0 12,000 0 2,304 0 2,304 0 2,304 0 2,577 0 3,328 0 3,072 0 6,200 0 4,250 0 4,250 0 4,250 0 4,250 0 4,250 0 4,250 0 4,250 0 4,250 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		23 0 0 0 3 5 2 0 2 1 1 1 1 2 45 6 0 0	0 1 10 10 0 7 5 10 10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	6 . 0 . 0 . 0 . 0 . 0 . 0 . 0 . 0 . 0 .	11,77 44 44 44 45 46 47 32,2,2 4,55 6,0 50,0 30,0 4,24,0 4,21 1,3 2,0 3,66 3,0 3,66 3,0 2,1 66 7,88 47 9,7	76 50 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 7	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	000000000000000000000000000000000000000
	South Caradon South Darren St. Ives Consols South Corfty. Spearn Moor St. Just Amalgamated Tincroft Trumpet Consols. Tankerville; Van West Ston West Ston West Chiverton West Chiverton West Great Work Wheal Mary Ann Wheal Owles Wheal Mary Ann Wheal Mary Hutchins, Wicklow Copper Wheal Russell Total Alamillos Almada and Tirito, Capo Copper	0 0 0 1 2 0 2 2 2 2 2 3 2 8 4 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	5 10 10 0 2 0 12 0 0 0 10 12 1 12 5 10 0 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	0 0	1,650 0 1,405 10 470 0 1,405 10 484 0 1,006 7 12,000 0 5,200 0 24,000 0 24,000 0 2,304 0 2,504 0 2,577 0 1,280 0 2,577 0 1,280 0 4,250 0 4,250 0 3,528 0 4,250 0 4,250 0 1,180	00000000000000000000000000000000000000		23 0 0 0 3 5 2 0 2 1 1 1 1 2 45 6 0 0	0 1 10 10 0 7 5 10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	6 . 0 . 0 . 0 . 0 . 0 . 0 . 0 . 0 . 0 .	11,77 44 47 77 32,2 4,5) 6,0 30,0 8,44 24,0 11,22 11,3 2,0 3,6,0 2,1 1,3 3,6 7,8	76 50 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 7	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	0000 00000 00000 00
	South Caradon South Darren St. Ives Consols South Corfty. Spearn Moor St. Just Amalgamated Tineroft Trumpet Consols. Tankerville Van West Ston West Ston West Ston West Godolphin West Godolphin Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes) Wheal Kitty (Lelant) Wheal Margaret. Wheal Margaret. Wheal Mary Ann Wheal Owles Wheal Jane Total Total Alamillos Alamillos Almada and Tirito Cape Copper Copiapo	0 0 0 1 2 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 2 8 4 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	5 10 0 0 2 0 0 10 2 1 1 12 5 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	0 0	1,650 0 1,405 10 1,405 10 1,405 10 1,006 7 12,000 0 12,000 0 12,000 0 24,000 0 2,304 00 2,304 0 2,304 0 2,577 0 3,328 0 3,072 0 6,200 0 4,250 0 4,250 0 4,250 0 1,280	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		23 0 0 0 3 5 2 0 2 1 1 1 1 2 45 6 0 0	0 1 10 10 0 7 5 10 10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	6	11,7' 44' 44' 45' 32,22' 4,5' 6,00' 30,00' 21,1,2' 1,2,0' 3,6' 3,0' 3,0' 3,0' 7,8' 9,7' 7,5'	76 50 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 7	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	0000 00000 00000 00
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	South Caradon South Caradon South Darren St. Ives Consols South Corfty. Spearn Moor St. Just Amalgamated Tineroft Trumpet Consols. Tankerville Van West Stoon West Chiverton West Gotliverton West Godolphin Wheat Kitty (St. Agnes) Wheal Kitty (Leiant) Wheal Margaret Wheal Margaret Wheal Mary Ann Wheal Owles Wheal Jane Total Total Total Alamillos Alamilos Almada and Tirko Cape Copper Copiapo Central American Assoc. Colorado Torrible	0 0 0 1 2 2 2 2 3 8 4 4 0 0 0 1 0 0 3 3 77 6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	5 10 10 0 2 0 0 10 2 11 2 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 5 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	0 0	1,650 0 1,405 10 470 0 1,405 10 484 0 1,096 7 12,000 0 5,200 0 24,000 0 24,000 0 258 0 258 0 258 0 2,204 0 2,577 0 3,328 0 3,072 0 6,200 0 4,250 0 4,250 0 1,250 0 1,250 0 1,250 0 1,250 0 1,250 0 1,250 0 1,250 0 1,250 0 1,250 0 1,250 0 1,250 0 1,250 0 1,250 0 1,250 0 1,250 0 1,250 0 1,250 0 1,250 0 1,250 0	00000000000000000000000000000000000000		23 0 0 0 3 5 2 2 1 1 1 1 2 4 5 6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 1 10 10 0 7 5 10 10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	11,77 44 44 45 32,22 32,22 34,55 6,00 30,00 30,00 21,1,22 11,23 3,60 3,00 21,17 66 7,88 9,7,7 7,5	76 50 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 7	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	00000 000000 000000 00
	South Caradon South Caradon South Darren St. Ives Consols South Crofty. Spearn Moor St. Just Amalgamated Tincroft Trumpet Consols. Tankerville; Van West Ston West Ston West Chiverton West Frances West Great Work West Great	0 0 0 1 2 2 2 2 3 8 4 4 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	5 10 10 0 2 0 12 0 0 0 10 10 10 10 10 5 - 15 4 1 16	0 0	1,650 0 1,405 10 1,405 10 1,406 7 12,000 0 5,200 0 12,000 0 12,000 0 24,000 0 2,304 0 2,504 0 2,507 0 2,577 0 1,280 0 2,577 0 1,280 0 2,577 0 1,280 0	00000000000000000000000000000000000000		23 0 0 0 3 5 2 2 1 1 1 1 2 4 5 6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 1 10 10 10 0 7 5 10 10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	11,7' 44' 44' 7: 32,2,2 4,5' 6,0,0 30,0 30,0 4,22,0 4,22 1,2 1,2 1,2 1,2 1,2 1,2 1,2 1,2 1,2	76 50 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 7	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	00000 00000 00000 000
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TERRITORY OF IDAHO, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA-No. 11.

Total 139,000 16 4 93,474 1 0

The great increase in the use of the precious metals in the construction of articles of utility and luxury has obtained for silver mining an importance hitherto unknown; and the question is frequently asked—is silver mining a safe and profitable investment? Authentic history furnishes ample evidence that true silver mines are practically inexhaustible; and the more perfect knowledge now possessed of the distinguishing characteristics of true metalliferous veins, and the methods of reducing the ores, has constituted silver mining a safe, profitable, and permanent business. We cite a few statistics, showing the comparative yield of some of the noted mines of the world, at the same time asking attention to more recent discoveries. world, at the same time asking attention to more recent discoveries, now brought to the notice of investors. It is estimated that the mines of Freylung, worked to a depth of 2800 feet, yielded over 300,000,000*l*.; that the silver mines of Potosi, S.A., up to the year 1800, yielded 328,000,000*l*., and by far the larger and richer portion 1800, yielded 328,000,000L, and by far the larger and richer portion of the ore deposits remained untouched; that the coinage of the Mexican Mint, from the product of the silver mines of Mexico, up to the year 1800 (and a vast amount of bullion remained uncoined) was 843,648,768L, and the product will admit of a large increase on that of former years, as more recent data show. The silver mines of the United States compare favourably with the above, and, if relative age be taken into consideration, exceed all other mines in value and productiveness.

From official sources we learn that from the Comstock lode the yield during 1864 was 3,000,000L, and during 1865, 3,200,000L. Eight

yield during 1864 was 3,000,000*l.*, and during 1865, 3,200,000*l.* Eight companies, with a working capital of 252,477*l.*, earned 629,069*l.* in three months. One claim on this famous lode was offered at 2000*l.*, without finding a purchaser, yet in four years yielded to its owners 2,545,865*l*. A tunnel is now being run to strike the lode at a depth of over 2000 feet, and the reserves above the level of the tunnel are estimated at a net value, over cost of extraction and reduction, of 437,000,000*l*. It is well known that other and recent discoveries are 437,000,000%. It is well known that other and recent discoveries are now justly attracting the attention of capitalists, and which promise greater returns upon the capital employed than even the Comstock lode in its best days. The name Idaho signifies "Gem of the Mountains," and the Atlanta Mine, located in Alturas county, Idaho, U.S., is already noted as a gem among silver mines. Of the Atlanta Mine we may confidently say, on the authority of the concurrent testimony of many skilful mining engineers, who have inspected it, that it bears many points of resemblance to the Comstock lode, and that the richness and variety of the green of the Atlanta Mine are not excelled by lode, and that the richness and variety of the ores of the Atlanta Mine are not excelled by any known mines of the world. The estimated yield per stamp, on ores from the Comstock lode, is 9l. per day. The actual yield per stamp, on ores from the Atlanta Mine, is 15l. per day.

The Atlanta lode possesses in an eminent degree all those essential peculiarities of true fissure, ore-bearing veins, belonging to the Comstock, and other permanent lodes, smooth and well-defined wall-rock of granite, heavy selvage of tale, wide ore channel, increase of "QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF SCIENCE."—The January number of this journal will be found of unusual interest, each of the eight original articles being really valuable contributions to science. Dr. W. Marshall Watts displays an amount of sound reasoning in his article on "Double Spectra," which is quite refreshing; and it is beyond question that his mode of dealing with new force already of the so-saled popular modes of dealing with a scientific muter. The article on the "Great Pyramid of Egypt," from a modern scientific joint of view, is particularly interesting. "War Science," by Mr. H. Baden Pyrichard, is also a valuable paper; and Mr. Houghton's on the "Relations between Chemical Change, Heat, and Force, with a special view to the Economy of Electro-Dynamic Engines," is worthy of careful consideration. Whether Mr. Highton's views are accurate it is not necessary to discuss, but he states them so plainly that there can be no misapprehension as to what they are. He maintains, for instance, that

Mr. W. W. Shelly, for many years employed in successfully working the ores of the Comstock lode of the Atlanta Mine, is as follows:—
"I have found the Atlanta ore fully as rich as the Comstock, and the vein is so large that it will yield millions of money. It has the appearance of being the parent vein of the district, and a good 20-stamp mill would take out half a million of dollars (100,000%) in 12 months constant running, and I am inclined to think even more."

MINING, METALS, AND MINERALS-PATENT MATTERS. BY MICHAEL HENRY. Patent Agent and Advisor, Memb. Soc. Arts, Assoc. Soc. Eng.

Patent Agent and Adviser, Memb. Soc. Arts, Assoc. Soc. Eng.

Mr. J. L. Montefiore, of Kensington Gardens-square, has obtained a patent for an invention relating to the manufacture of bronze. The chief feature of this invention is the introduction of phosphorus or a phosphoric substance during the process of melting the copper, tin, and other metals which form the basis of bronze, whereby its quality in regard to elasticity, hardness, and toughness is considerably improved, as compared with bronze manufactured in the ordinary way. The invention is carried into effect as follows:—Having ascertained by analysis the proportion of phosphorus element necessary to devaidise the bulk of alloy operated upon, a certain excess of phosphorus or phosphoric substance, varied in accordance with the nature of the bronze metal required to be produced, is added to the proportion obtained. Such phosphoric substance may be added in the manner and form found most advantageous, but it is preferred to add it in the form of phosphore copper or phosphuret of tin, and in such quantity that the phosphorus contained therein should represent 1-10th to 2 per cent. of the total weight of the metal operated upon, This proportion is to be determined by the qualities sought for in the bronze, the hardness of the metal being proportionate to the quantity of phosphorus added. This addition should be made after the perfect fusion of the copper and tin. The various elements composing the bronze in a fused state are then well stirred, and may be afterwards at once run from the furnace-pots, or crucibles, direct into the moulds.

Mr. Jocob Hort Rayer, of Birmingham, has specified an invention of the copper.

Mr. Jocob Hort Rayer, of Birmingham, has specified an invention for the manufacture of phosphorus. Hitherto in manufacturing phosphorus the condensation of the phosphorus vapour has been only partially effected. According to this invention the vapour is wholly or entirely condensed after it passes from the retort by means of a condenser, made by preference of blue-brick or earthenware, and of about 18 in. high and 10 in. in diameter. The vapour of phosphorus is conveyed by an iron pipe from the retort into the top of the condenser. This condenser, which has no bottom, stands in a shallow vessel, or tray of water, and has a small arch, or venthole, cut away in one of its bottom edges. The vapour as it passes from the upper to the lower part of the condenser and over the surface of the water is effectually condensed, any permanent gases formed escaping through the water by the arch or vent-hole described. The greater part of the phosphorus collects in the vessel or tray containing the water, the portion attached to the sides of the condenser being melted from time to time by means of a jet of steam introduced into the water, the melted phosphorus falling into the water.

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR MINING CORRESPONDENCE.]

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR MINING CORRESPONDENCE.]

Camborne, Jan. 5.—"One and All" hail the new year with pleasure, I am glad to report a good business is being transacted in mining shares, and especially in mines. The principal dealings have been in Cools's Kitchen. The croft, East Eovel, Rast Pool, South Condurrow, Wheal Grenville, East Grenville, East Seton, and North Croft cyt shares. Cook's Kitchen, 19½ to 25 afterenville, East Seton, and North Croft cyt shares. Cook's Kitchen, 19½ to 25 afterenville, East Seton, and North Croft cyt shares. Cook's Kitchen, 19½ to 25 afterenville, East Seton, and North Croft cyt shares. Cook's Kitchen, 19½ to 25 afterenville, East Seton, 25 afterenville, East Lovell, 25 to 35 afterenville, East Seton, 25 afterenville, East Seton,

WEST PRINCE OF WALES.—In consequence of the valuable dis-overy of tin in this mine operations, I hear, are about to be made in erecting achinery for its proper working, with every probability of proving remunera-ve to the adventurers.

with the state of the states o

GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS.—This mine has been recently inspected by Captain Edwin Hosking, of Carn Brea. He points out in his report that in the locality in which this mine is situated it is proverbial that parallel lodes make parallel bunches, and here the tin lode is parallel with the rich copper lode. He fully believes that when this lode is fairly opened up at the different levels it will be a success; and if not done by the present company he has no doubt some other parties will take it up and reap the benefit. He recommends some additional cost to be incurred in driving cross-cuts, levels, &c., and states that the mine is provided with ample jumping, winding, and stamping power. Capt. Hosking has inspected many mines, but never saw one where there was such a chance of success for so small an outlay; and, therefore, urges the carrying out of the work he recommends.

of the work he recommends.

EAST CARN BREA.—A large shareholder has addressed a circular to his fellow-proprietors, in which he desires their co-operation either to stop the mine or carry out such alterations as will effect a saving to the company. It is alleged that the loss on the last two months was 4001, although Captain Rodda estimated it at 2501, the reason assigned being that "the bunches had failed," that there are no reserves of ore in the mine that will pay for opening out, that the water charges and merchants' bills are heavy, and cannot be reduced, and that the mine is exceedingly poor.

When Fred Mr. Line Constitution

failed," that there are no reserves of ore in the mine that will pay for opening out, that the water charges and merchants' bills are heavy, and cannot be reduced, and that the mine is exceedingly poor.

WEST ESGAIR-LLE.—Operations have been partly suspended by the frost. The lode in the 10 sont continues to look well, and is opening out some fine ground. The south wall of the lode, in the cross-cut east, is not yet reached, but indications continue to be of the most satisfactory character for a large course of ore when reached.

PERRAN WHEAL VIRGIN.—The water in Perran Wheal Virgin is now pumped out to the bottom, and the mine cleared out. Capt. Oates' report is fully corroborated, the winze being worth is cwts. of lead per fathom, and two stopes in the 24 being worth 8 cwts, of lead per fathom each. Other parts of the mine are very promising. From this it will be seen that the agents will soon be able to bring a parcel of lead to market.

ABERDAUNANT.—The large parcels of lead going to market from this mine are the best evidence of its value as a mining property, and hopes are entertained that henceforward monthly profits will be made. It is fully ex-

peted that the shareholders will soon be handsomely rewarded for their outlay, and the perseverence with which they have carried out the undertaking.

meted that the shark which they have carried out the undertaking. and the perseverence with which they have carried out the undertaking.

WEST GODOLPHIN.—Capt. John Pope, in reporting on this mine, 1827—1 begto submit the following particulars of our position and prospects: I calculate that we have about 3002, worth of the broken and at surface, which calculate that we have about 3002, worth of the broken and at surface, which is the following a full of frost and snow as ever, consequently we have only say it is looking as full of frost and snow as ever, consequently we have only say it is looking as full of frost and snow as ever, consequently we have only say it is looking as full of frost and snow as ever, consequently we have only say it is looking as full of frost and snow as ever, consequently we have only say it is looking as full of frost and snow as ever, consequently we have only say it is looking as full of frost and snow as ever, consequently we have only say it is looking as full of frost and snow as ever, consequently we have only say it is looked to the the state of the snow as WEST GODOLPHIN .- Capt. John Pope, in reporting on this mine

WATSON BROTHERS' MINING CIRCULAR,

The great extension of mining business, the difficulty so often complained of y country shareholders in getting accurate and disinterested information as the state of Cornish and foreign minos, and of the financial and real post on of mining companies generally, have induced Messrs, WATSON BROTHERS on make their Circular published in the Mining Journal more extensively known,

to make their Circular published in the Mining Journal more extensively known, and to state—
That they issue daily to clients and others who apply for it a price-list (as supplied, also, to most of the London daily papers), giving the closing prices of mining shares up to 4 o'clock.
They also buy and sell shares for immediate cash or for the usual fortnightly settlement in all mines dealt in on the Mining and Stock Exchanges, at the close market prices of the day, free of all charges for commission. They deal, also, on the same terms, in the public funds, rallways, telegraphs, and all other securities dealt in upon the Stock Exchanges.
Having agents in all the mining districts, they are constantly getting mines inspected for their own guidance, and will also obtain special reports of any particular mine for their clients, for the inspecting agent's fee of \$2 2s.

On the arrival of the West India Australian, and other mails special information will be forwarded to their clients interested in foreign mines, particularly Australian United, Chontales, Pacific, &c., &c.,

WATSON BROTHERS, MINING AGENTS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, &c. 1, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON.

MESSRS. WATSON BROTHERS return their most sincere

MESSRS. WATSON BROTHERS return their most sincere thanks for the great patronage bestowed and confidence reposed in their firm for nearly 30 years, and to assure their friends and clients it will be their earnest endeavour to meric a continuance of both.

In the year 1843, when Cornish mining was almost unknown to the general public, attention was first called to its advantages, when properly conducted, in the "Compendium of British Mining," commenced in 1837, and published in 1843, by Mr. J. Y. WATSON, F.G.S., author of "Gleanings among Mines and Miners," "Records of Ancient Mining," "Cornish Notes" (first series, 1862), "Cornish Notes" (second series, 1863), "The Progress of Mining," with statistics of the Mining interest, annually for 21 years, &c., &c. In the Compendium, published in 1843, Mr. WATSON was the first to recommend the system of a "division of small risks in several mines, ensuring success in the aggregate," and Messrs. WATSON BROTHERS have always a selected list on hand. Perhaps at no former period in the annals of mining has there been more peculiar need of honest and experienced advice in regard to mines and share dealing than there is at present; and, from the lengthened experience of Messrs. WATSON BROTHERS, they are emboldened to offer, thus publicly, their best services to all connected with mines or the market, as they have for so many years done privately, through the medium of their own Circular.

Messrs. WATSON BROTHERS are daily asked their opinion of particular fines, as well as to recommend mines to the best of their judgment and ability, founded on the best practical advice they can obtain from the milining districts, their advice and recommend mines to the best of their judgment and ability, founded on the best practical advice they can obtain from the milining districts, and they give a milining.

SATURDAY.—Active demand for Prince of Wales at 1½ to 2, an advence of the General Market and accountered for the property so fluctuating as milining.

SATURDAY .- Active demand for Prince of Wales at 12 to 2, an ad-

SATURDAY.—Active demand for Prince of Wales at 1½ to 2, an advance of Ss. Grenville, 3½ to 3½; East Grenville, 2½ to 3½; South Condurrow, 3½ to 3½; West Chiverton, 52 to 53; Van, 55 to 57; Rosewall Hill, 1½ to 1½; Marke Valley, 6¾ to 6¾; and Cook's Kitchen, 19 to 20, also in demand. Drake Walls, 23s. to 25s.; East Caradon, 5½ to 5¾; Rast Lovell, 30 to 32; Great Laxey, 17 to 18; Great Vor, 3½ to 3½; East Caradon, 5½ to 5¾; Bat Lovell, 30 to 32; Great Laxey, 17 to 18; Great Vor, 3½ to 3½; Perran Virgin, 1½ to 1½; Prividence, 37 to 38; South Frances, 28 to 30; Tankerville, 3½ to 14; Tincroft, 47 to 48; West Maria and Fortescue, 28s. to 28s.; West Tankerville, 3½ to 3½; Wheal Seton, 25 to 27½; Taquaril, 2½ to 2½s. MONDAY.—Holiday.

TUSSDAY.—Good demand for Grenville at 3½ to 3½; East Grenville, 2¾ to 3½ south Cook's Kitchen, 19 to 29; East Lovell, 31½ to 32½; and New Lovell, 1¾ to 2. Drake Walls, 23s. to 25s.; East Caradon, 5½ to 6; Great Laxey, 17 to 18; Great Vor, 3½ to 3¾; Marke Valley, 6½ to 6¾; Don Pedro, 2½ to 2½; Perran Virgin, 1½ to 1½; Prince of Wales, 1½ to 14; Prince of, 47 to 49; Yan, 44 to 58; West Maria, 25s. to 27s.; 6d.; West Tankerville, 3½ to 4; Wheal Mary Ann, 10 to 11; Pacific, 1¾; to 2; Taquaril, 49s. to 51s.

WEDNESDAY.—Active demand for Prince of Wales at 34s. to 36s.; Grenville, 3½ to 3¾; East Grenville, 2¾ to 3½; East Lovell, 32½ to 33½; New Lovell, 3½ sto 40; South Condurrow, 3¾ to 3¼; Sut demand of Prince of Wales at 34s. to 36s.; Grenville, 3½ to 4; Wheal Mary Ann, 10 to 11; Pacific, 1¾; to 2; Taquaril, 49s. to 51s.

WEDNESDAY.—Active demand for Frince of Wales at 34s. to 36s.; Grenville, 2½ to 3¾; First Grenville, 2½ to 3½; Farst Lovell, 325, to 34; Tincroft, 47 to 49; 25s.; East Caradon, 5½ to 6; Marke Valley, 6½ to 7; New Beldon, ¾ to ¾; Forvidence, 37 to 3½; Fast Lovell, 3½; Forvidence, 37 to 3½; Tankerville, 13½ to 14; West Chiverton, 52 to 53; Fast Grenville, 2½ to 3½; Fast Lovel, 3½; Fast Lovel, 3½; Fast Grenville, 2½ to 3½; Fast Lovel, 3½; Fast Caradon, 5½ to 6; Marke Valley, 6½

to 18s.; Wheal Mary Ann, 10 to 11; Wheal Seton, 24 to 26; Pacific, 1½ to 1¾; Taquaril, 48s, to 50s.
FRIDAY.—Markot very netive for Tincroft at 50 to 52; Grenville, 3½ to 1½, FRIDAY.—Markot very netive for Tincroft at 50 to 52; Grenville, 3½ to 1½; Kitty (St. Agnes), 8½ to 9; Tankerville, 13½ to 14; South Condurrow, 4½ to 4½; Rosewall Hill, 24s. to 26s.; Cook's Kitchen, 20 to 22½; New Beldon, 18s. to 20s.; East Lovel, 38 to 34; Great Vor, 3½ to 4; and Marko Valley, 6¾ to 7½. Drake Walls, 28s. to 28s.; East Caradon, 5½ to 5¾; Great Laxy, 17 to 18; New Malls, 28s. to 28s.; East Caradon, 5½ to 5¾; Frant Laxy, 17 to 18; New Malls, 28s. to 28s.; East Caradon, 5½ to 1½; Parys Mountain, 3½ to 4; Perran Virgin, 1½ to 14s.; North Crofty, 1½ to 1½; Parys Mountain, 3½ to 4; Perran Virgin, 1½ to 14; South Frances, 20 to 31; Van, 54 to 56; West Maria, 26s. to 28s.; West Tankerville, 3½ to 4; Wheal Crebor, 18, to 18s.; Margaret, 7 to 8; Wheal Seton, 24 to 26; Wheal Uny, 3 to 3½; Paclie, 1½ to 1½; Sweetland Creek, 4½ to 4½; Taquaril, 47s. to 49s.

Died,-On Jan. 4, Mr. CHARLES WARWICK, of Bucklersbury. was for many years intimately associated with the mining interest, and had successfully conducted the liquidation of a large number of public companies. At the time of his decease he occupied the position of secretary to the Shelton Clay and Tin Mining Company, in the interest of which he had worked indefaugably, and contributed must be its success.

DEPLORABLE MINE ACCIDENT.—A very melancholy accident occurred in Wheal Basset, Illogan, whereby a father and son named Carvolth, residents of Lanner Gwennap, were both killed. They had finished their day's work underground, and were ascending by the ladder, but when near the surface the "sollar" gave way, and they were precipitated a considerable distance, when discovered both were literally knocked to pieces. It seems as if too much care cannot be bestowed in well examining mine footways and sollars.

BREAKFAST - EPPS'S COCOA - GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING. DREAKFAST—EPPS'S COCOA—GRATEFUL AND COMPORTING.—
The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favourite. The Civil Service Gazetle remarks:—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has Provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." Each packet is labelled—JAMES EPPS AND CO., Homeopathic Chemists, London. Also, makers of Epps's Cacaolne, a very light, thin evening beverage.

HOLLOWAYS CHEMISTRAD.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS—SECURITY AGAINST BAD HEALTH.—With the cold, dark days of winter maladies will be made manifest unless the blood be pure and the skin be active. Eruptions, blotches, and more formidable skin affections may be succersfully subjugated by the use of Holloway's detergent olntment, when it is added by moderate doses of his parifying pills. Hoarseness, sore throat, chronic cough, enlarged glands, and stiff neck will be at once releved by rubbing this cooling olntment upon the skin overstore throat—an old disease under a new name—is effectually met at its oatset by the antiphlogistic and detergent influence of these celebrated medicaments. J. TAYLOR AND CO., SHAREDEALERS, MINE AGENTS, &c., MINING EXCHANGE, SOUTH KING STREET, MANCHESTER.

EXTRAORDINARY DISCOVERY OF LEAD ORE.

EAST LLANGYNOG MINING COMPANY

CLIMITED).

This mine continues to improve, and, as it is now altogether out of the cate gory of speculative mines, presents a very rare opportunity for investment. We can strongly recommend it to the investing public as a mine out of which very large profits may be made. We invite capitalists and others who wish to realise large profits to inspect the stones of solid lead ore now on view at our offices at the above address, weighing from 1 cwt. to 6½ cwts., out of a lode valued at £100 per fm. There are five other powerful and well-defined lodes, two or three of which are in good ore, one yielding 2½ tons per fm. Taking into consideration the short time the company has been in existence, we do not know another in the neighbourhood presenting advantages anything approaching this mine. We strongly recommend our friends at once to purchase the shares at the present low price at which they are offered, as we feel fully convinced that they will soon realise five or six times their present price.

The mine has been inspected by four or five first-class mining engineers—among whom is Capt. Thomas, for 20 years agent for the celebrated Liangynog Mine, which has paid in royalty alone over £800,000, and raised ore to the value of more than £6,000,000 sterling—all of whom agree that it is likely to become a lasting dividend-paying mine. Capt. Thomas and Capt. Julian—both of whom have had great experience in Welsh mining—consider it to be one of the best mines in the Principality of Wales.

A very large quantity of ore is already broken, and the agent at the mine says he can have 40 or 30 tons ready dressed for market by the end of January, 1871.

A few shares may now be obtained, at 37s, 6d, per share, by carly application to Messrs, J. Taxloß and Co., Maing Exchange, South King-street, Manchester.

The contraction of the part of the contract of

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ABERDAUNANT.—Henry Fraucis, Dec. 29: The lode in No. 2 adit cast looks quite as well, if not better, than last week; it is producing fine rocks of lead ore, and has been doing so for some time. The stopes in back of No. 2 adit, 12 ms. west of the present end, will produce I ton of lead ore per fathom. The lode in Rule's cross-cut, north from deep adit level, looks promising; we have some fathoms to drive this cross-cut before it reaches the ore discovered on the north side of No. 2 adit cast, should it bear down to the deep adit, which, from present appearance, there is no reason to doubt. If the thaw continues we should have another sampling of ore within a fortnight from this time. I may now, however, say that our prospects were never equal to the present moment, and I am convinced that this mine will not only be a great but a very profitable concern.

ern. Henry Francis, Jan. 3: Yesterday I received a draft for another parcel of ore sold to Messrs, Sims, Willyams, and Co. I will forward particulars to-row. The mine was never in such a position as it now is. Bar frost and or contingencies, I am pleased to say we are in a position to make monthly

the 35, cast of engine-shaft, is yielding from 18 to 22 cwis, of lead ore per further surface work is all at a standsfill, owing to the very severe frost and snow. CEFN CONSIOLS.—C. Manorbridge, E. Frans, Jan., 5: We are driving north, exceeding the content with produce more or less lead. As the freed is now breaking up we are about preparing for weaking and dressing productions of the content with produce more or less lead. As the freed is now breaking up we are about preparing for weaking and dressing productions. Jan. 3: Harrit's engine-shaft men have completed their contract in entiting trip-plain in the 95 fine-level, and are now engaged in cutting bearer-holes for barrers, to fix a standing-level, and are now engaged in cutting bearer-holes for barrers, to fix a standing-level, and are now engaged in cutting bearer-holes for barrers, to fix a standing-level, and are now engaged in cutting bearer-holes for barrers, to fix a standing-level, and are now to the contract of the level the lode, is thought of the level the lode in the fixed of the level the lode is quart, with stones of lead. The lode in the 5c acts, is 7 feet wited, composed of quarts, mundle, and lead, and will produce of the latter stores, per a fix, when and worth 2 levels, of lead per fathom. It as a top in the back of the level the lode is worth 8 cwts. of lead per fathom. It as a top in the back of the level the lode is worth 8 cwts. of lead per fathom. It as a top in the back of the level the lode is worth 8 cwts. of lead per fathom. It we have the layer and the level the lode is worth 8 cwts. of lead per fathom. It we have the layer and the level the lode is worth 8 cwts. of lead per fathom. The stone of the layer fathom. The worth of the layer fathom for the layer fathom. The love of the layer fathom for the layer fathom for the layer fathom for the layer fathom for the layer fathom. The love fathom for the layer fathom for the laye

EAST WHEAL LOVELL.—Richard Quentrall, Jan. 4: In sinking below the S0, on the north lode, I am glad to say we have a course of the worth 2002, per fathom, which is still going eastward, as I thought it would. This point is about 6 fms, deeper than the rich lode in the 80 end east; now worth 3002, per fathom and upwards, the richest part being in the bottom of the end, and speaks well for this part of the mine in future. The lode in the winze below the 76 is now worth 7004, per fathom. The other parts of the mine are just as last reported, EXCELSIOR.—George Rickard, Jan. 4: We continue to make good progress with the driving of the deep adit level, and are frequently passing through branches of caple, quartz, &c., which are letting out abundance of water. From these indications I hope soon to be able to inform you that a good lode has been met with.

with the driving of capel, quartz, &c., which are letting out abundance of water. From these indications I hope soon to be able to inform you that a good lode has been met with.

FEDW.—John Paull, Jan. 4: The engine-shaft is being sunk and plat cut under the 35 as fast as possible by nine men. The rock is a compact strong slate, and moderately favourable for progress. The 35 cross-cut, south of the shaft, is driving by six men, and now in 7½ fms.; we expect to intersect the new lode in another 9 ft., and the main lode at about 2 fms. beyond. The 23, east and west of shaft, is being driven by four men each way, and the part of the lode carried in both ends contains a good mixture of lead and blende ores, with the most promising appearance for improvement. The 10, driving west by four men, is in a large lode, producing good saving work for lead ore. This end is slightly in advance of the 23 below. There are three stopes now being worked by four men in each, two under and one in the back of the 10, yielding on an average 15 cwts. of lead ore per fathom. The severe frost has put a stop to the dressing and other surface operations.

FLORENCE AND TONKIN.—W. Verran, Jan. 5: In driving the cross-cut in the 55 fm. level fair progress is being made; this drivage will prove whether there be any more lode south of the part on which the level has been driven east and west of shaft, which I am inclined to believe, as well as intersect the south lode seen in driving the adit level, and also cut the lead lode south of the point which shows such rich gossan at surface, which are points of importance. In driving the 45 fm. level south, on the course of the lead lode, we have a beautiful quartz, with sulphurous mundic, which are points of importance. In driving the 45 fm. level south, on the course of the lead lode, we have a beautiful quartz, with sulphurous mundic, which are points of importance. In driving the 45 fm. level south, on the course of the copper lode, we are evidently nearing the cross-course, and do not expect any

ductive ground. The stope above the 35 fm. level is still productive, but we expect it to be far more productive west of the cross-course, just ahead, and shall use every effort to reach it as quickly as possible.

GLASGOW CARADON CONSOLS.—Wm. Taylor, Dec. 31: Harvey's Lode: The 78 cast is worth 71, per fathom; ground favourable. We shall commence a rise in back of this level to communicate with the winze from the 55 fm. level Shortly. The 55 weast is worth 61, per fathom—a very kindly lode. The 45 fm. level west is worth 51, per fathom. The 45 cast is worth 121, per fathom. We are driving by the side of the iode in the 35 west; we shall take down the lode next week. In the 35 cast we have just met a small cross-course, which has disordered the lode for the time. I hope to see it improve again soon. The rise in the back of this level is worth from 121, to 141, per fathom. The stopes on this lode are worth from 161, to 151, per fathom. We have not cut anything further in the 35 fm. level cross-cut north. We have resumed driving the 78 fm. level cross-cut south, on the western cross-course; the ground is very favourable, and letting out water, which I think is from a lode ahead; this is all new ground, and a very important point. No change in the tribute department, GOISEOD AND CELYN LEVEL—Jan. 5; Owling to our meeting with 4 or 5 yard sof very heavy ground the walking shaft is not quite complete; we have secured the greater part, and have set if for completion at 6a, per yard.—Coctal Gelynen: We have cleared and secured cast from this shaft 44 yards, and have now seen an open space before us about 16 yards in length; we shall enlarge at this point, but the operation will more than pay cost. We have completee the shaft on the north and south lode, near Gorsedd.—Waen: The lode in the 60 is still improving.—Cocta Rithin: We have three sets of two men each tributing in the 80 yard level, and immediately the trunk of the adit is clear we can place a number of men to work upon the ore ground. We have three drawing-pit

GREAT LAXEY.—J. Barkell, Jan. 3: We are making good progress in sinking the main engine-shaft below the 220 fm, level, the lode in the bottom worth 60%, per fathom. We have not yet reached the silder referred to in former reports in the 220 fm. level end, driving north; the ground is favourable for progress; the lode in the end is worth 30%, per fathom. In the samp sinking below the 210 fm, level, to meet the 220 fm. level coming up to it, the lode is worth 120%, per fathom. We have just buched what we believe to be the silde in the end driving north in this level, and the lode up close to it is worth 50%, per fm. We do not expect that this end will drain the 230 before we get fairly through the silde, and if it does so then it will enable us to commence a sump in the sole of the latter level, in a lode worth 130%, per fathom. We continue to shoot off the side of the 220 fm. level, to prove the whole width of the lode; so far as seen it is 15 ft. wide, and worth for lead and blende 130%, per fathom. I would wish to notice here that where we are shooting off the side in the 200 fm. level is about 8 fms. beyond, or north of, the slide, and that we may reas-mably expect a similar result in the level below (the 210) as we advance towards that point. The lode in the 190 fm. level, driving north, is increasing in width and value as we advance; it is now 3 ft. wide, and worth for lead and blende 30%, per fathom. We are not carrying the whole of the lode in the 180; the part we are carrying is worth about 70%, per fathom. The end in the 185 fm level of in value since last report, but the main part of the lode being still standing on the east side of the lovel we do not know its full value; the west part of it, on which we are now driving, is worth 60%, per fathom. The lode in the end in the 155 fathom level is a three shorts of the lode will be such as a present unproductive, and therefore we have taken the men back a few fathoms, to sink a sump in the sole of the level, in which sump is worth 50%, per fathom. The lode GREAT LAXEY.—J. Barkell, Jan. 3: We are making good progress in sluk-ng the main engine-shaft below the 220 fm, level, the lode in the bottom worth

also the stopes in the roof of the 60 fm. level; the lode in the sump is worth 400. per fathom.

GREAT RETALLACK.—G. R. Odgers, Jan. 5: The adit cross-cut south remaining in the civan, I have no particular alteration to notice; the men are pushing it on with all speed, and on Saturday I will give you the exact distance driven in the civan.

GREAT ROCK.—John Kemp, Jan. 5: I am glad to inform you that a thaw has set in, and our wheel is working, and the water will, I hope, be in fork by Monday, when we will proceed with the engine-shaft with all speed; meanwhile, I have put the shaftmen to drive the deep adit level south towards the south lode, as this is, in my opition, very important; and as we must give our bottom men so...thing to do in frosty weather, in order to keep them here. I think we cannot do anything better than to continue this level to ut the south lode, and also to drive a little of the level on No. I lode, towards the shaft in the wood. I have stopped the rise in back of the 12 cast, and it is my intention to employ as much force as possible in bottom of the mine as soon as the water is in fork.

to employ as much force as possible in bottom or the mine as soon as the water is in fork.

GREAT ROYALTON.—Thomas Parkyn, Jan. 4: The tin dressers are now busily engaged again in dressing the tin coming from the stamps, as the frost is going away.—The 22 Fathom Level: We are in King's lode 14 ft., and not yet through it. I have put the men to drive east on it acourse, so that I shall be in a better position to give its value by the time you have your meeting. This morning some rich stones of tin were sent up, and the tin coming from the stamps I consider is very satisfactory. We are cutting more water daily in the 22. No change to note in the stope or end at the adit on King's lode. We still have some good stones of tin. Upon the whole, I am pleased to say that the mine is opening ap well.

GREAT WHEAL LOYELL.—C. Bawden, Jan. 5: The lode in the 15, west of Bawden's engine-shaft, is still looking well, and is worth 18t. to 20t. per fathom.

stamps I consider is very satisfactory. We are cutting more water daily in the 22x. No change to note in the stope or cend at the adit on King's lode. We still have some good stones of tim. Upon the whole, I am pleased to say that the mine is opening up well.

GREAT WHEAL LOVELL.—C. Rawden, Jan. 5: The lode in the 15, west of Bawden's engine-shaft, is still looking well, and is worth 18t. to 20t, per fathom. In the same love and to the state of the 2th the same love of the control of the state of the state

position to commence hauling and dressing as soon as we have a change in the weather.

— J. Davis, Jan. 5: We have had heavy rain in the night, and the frost is going fast.

NEW BELDON.—Joseph Barrow, Jan. 2: The string named in my last report as being the last cut in north cross-cut at Reardon, is I think an important branch of the Standalone voin. It is at 10 fms. from cross-cut end, where it strikes up into the sill; it is from 3 in. to 4 in. wide, of very line fluor-spar, well mixed with ore, and the ore to all appearance is rich in sliver; in fact, the specimen of vein stuff from this branch is of good quality, we only want a sufficient width of such like vein to enable me to report a good mine. I intend to have a portion of the ore assayed the first opportunity, to test its quality. We have only broken about 14 in. up into the sill, and we think the vein stuff is widening upwards. We have driven 4 ft. beyond the branch, and the bottom beds are rising, and not more than 12 in. thick of coal and plate. Between the hard post and the bottom of the sill the coal bed is split, and a portion of it is rising into the sill. To sum up, the beds are a little confused, and I think it alvisable to cross-cut a little further, to prove if any more of the vein is lying off to the north. I have to-day offered the men 46s, per fathom for the further cutting in this cross-cut, but they have not agreed as yet to take at the price named. The whole of the strings cut in north cross-cut are undoubtedly branches of the Standalone vein, and we may expect to find them joined together at the intersection or cross vein, which is about 10 fms. east from cross-cuts, and at this intersection or cross vein, which is about 10 fms. east from cross-cut, so and at this intersection or cross vein, which is about 10 fms. east from cross-cut, so and at this intersection or cross vein, which is about 10 fms. east from cross-cut, so and at this intersection or cross vein, which is about 10 fms. east from cross-cut, so and at this intersection or

off the frost, but have scarcely done anything in the shape of dressing, as everything has been as hard as possible with the frost. The weather is now very much improved, so every effort will be made to get as much in as possible against our usual time. The carpenters are busily engaged in putting on the roof, &c., of the tin dressing-floors, which when completed will enable us to make progress as well in wet as dry weather.

NEW TRELEGH.—S. Michell, Jan. 4: We are going on just as usual with our operations in the mine, and another branch has been discovered in the crosscut north from Nicholson's shaft, which is discharging pretty much water, and the ground in the present end continues very wet indeed. The lode in the western of end is without change respecting minerals, but I fancy is becoming better defined, and a greater action of water.

NEW VICTORIA (Ashburton).—Wm. Skewis, Wm. George, jun., Dec. 31: We have to-day set the 96 fm. level cross-cut to drive north through the lode, to six the men, at 16. per fathom, if athom stent; the lode is composed of dark capel, killas, and thickly intermixed with mundle. The cross-cut south at this level towards the south lode is set to drive by six men, at 6. los, per fathom, and we shall use every exertion to intersect the south lode with the greatest speed. In the 86 cast the north lode has been rather disordered; it is again, however, showing better indications, and the mundie and copper are rather increasing in quantity, though not at present sufficient to value.

NEW WHEAL CHARLOTTE.—John Tonkin, Jan. 2: The engline-shaft is down 8 fms, below the 30, and we expect to reach the 40 in about a month from this date; the lode is 4 ft. wide, producing a littletin, and still retaining its promising appearance. In the 30 cast the ground is easy for driving, and the stratum is favourable for the production of tin in this mine. About 25 fathoms west of the right of the scale of the cross-cur north the ground is easy for driving, and the stratum is favourable for the producti

engine-shaft we cleared the bottom of the level and broke a little of uno but we we reach it. I find the lode producing good intestant, and is the best look, when we reach it. I find the lode producing good intestant, and is the best look, when we reach it. I find the lode producing good intestant, and is the best look, when we reach it. I find the lode producing good intestant, and is the best look, when we were a look and the look of lo

character as last advised.

PEN'ALLT.—Captain Glanville, Jan. 3: In consequence of the unexampled severity of the weather dressing operations were unavoidably suspended for several days, and that through the same cause it was impossible to bring ore down from the mountain; work, however, was to be resumed in a few days. Meanwhile the part of the lode standing south to the wall in the level, east of No. 4 cross-cut; so far as seen, for 6 feet in width, is composed of quartz, carbonate of baryta, and silver-lead ore, worth from 251, to 304 per fathom. In the rise above the level the lode was worth 181, per fathom. Ore of good quality continues to be got from the winze in No. 3, and from the level driving west on No. 1. A letter from the mine, dated Jan. 5, states that a thaw bet the second of the continues to the continues to the per second of the continues to the per second of the per second of the continues to the per second of the continues to the per second of the per

bug west on No. 1. A letter from the mine, dated Jan. 5, states that a that had set in.

PENHALLS.—S. Bennetts, W. Higgins, Dec. 30: The only alteration to notice in the mine during the week is an improvement in the western stope at Sarah's. In the east end, too, the lode has made a bend towards the cross course, in the direction of the heave, and, as a consequence, we have a few feet more of a good lode than we anticipated. This part leads us to be confident as to the finding of it good also on the other side.

PLYNLIMMON.—John Paull, Jan. 2: Owing to the severe frost our pumping-wheel has been fille since Thursday, the 22d ultimo, and the water is now up in the mine considerably above the 12 fm, level. To keep on several of the men we have put them to stope in different places along the back of the adit level, where the lode on an average yields I ton of lead ore per fathom. All surface operations are at a standstill, and will remain so until a change of weather

operations are at a standard, and win remain so that it can be a taken place. PERRAN WHEAL VIRGIN.—George E. Tremayne, Charles Oates, Jan. 5:
We have much pleasure in informing you that we have to-day cleared the 26 home to Oate's winze. We have also cleared this winze, and are pleased to say that the lode has more than equalled our expectations. It is 2½ ft. wide, and worth fully 15 cets, of lead per fathom. We have also broken lead in the bottom of this level and north of the winze for 20 fms, in length. There are two

stopes in the back of this level which we examined to-day, and which are worth 7 cwts. of lead each per fathom. There are two or three other important points in the back of this level, but on which we shall not be able to report for a day or two. You will see from the foregoing that all that has been said about this mine is more than verified. We send you by mail train a few specimens of lead from the winze.

— John Kendall, William Bennetts: We have to-day been underground in Perran Wheal Virgin, and have much pleasure in corroborating above report. PRINCE OF WALES.—J. and Wm. Gifford, Jan. 3: The following was our setting on Saturday last:—To drive the 90 cross-cut south by six men, stent the month, at 7t, per fathom, and to have 6t, for taking out penthouse, casing, and dividing shaft, putting in footway, &c. To drive the 77 east by six men. I fathom, at 8t,: in the present end east of cross-course the lode is 3 ft. wide, yielding occasional stones of copper ore, and worth 10t, per fathom for the. In the 77 west we have intersected the western cross-course, and have set to drive 1 fathom, or cut it through, at 12t.; the lode home to cross-course is worth 12t, per fathom, and we have every reason to expect the same result to the west to drive the 55 cast, by two men, stent the month, at 3t, per fm. To drive the 65 cast, by two men stent the month, by two men, stent the month, at 7t, the lode is worth 16t, per fathom. A per back of the 17th course the lode, at 6t. A winze in the 65 fathom level wear, by xx men, stent the month, at 7t, the lode is worth 16t, per fathom. A to decrease the control of the control of

by two men, at st. To land att the stain, by our month.

per month.

per J, and Wm. Gifford, Jan. 5: We have began cross-cutting south at the 90 the ground is favourable. In the 77 cast the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 10t. per fathom for tin, and yielding occasional stones of copper ore, but not to value. In the 77 west we have cut into the cross-course if £c, but not through it. The winze in the 65 west is still worth 15t. per fathom.—Silver Department: The 20 west is still worth 20t. per fathom. Two bags of good work have been broker.

consistent the 65 west is still worth 151, per fathom.—Silver Department: The yowest is still worth 261, per fathom. Two bags of good work have been broken to day. No other change, PRINCESS OF WALES.—T. Foote, G. Rickard, Jan. 4: The ground in Harris's engine-shaft, sinking below the 50, is still spare for progress, being a mixture of sparand capel. The wall that we alluded to last week in the north side of the shaft has been pricked into about 6 in.; so far as seen it is composed of peach, spar, and mundle, spotted with yellow copper ore, QUERN.—W. Knott, Jan. 5: The continuance of the frost has provented the completion of the masonry of the bob-pit; and having had to remove the horse-whilm to make room for the pit we have no means of keeping the water, consequently all operations on the copper lode are suspended for a few days, until we can set the engine to work; and as there is a decided change in the weather to-day I hope it will not be many days before we shall be able to do so.—Silver Department: In the 10, east of Pauli's winze, the lode in the end host much improved since my last. We have broken from this end during the past week two bags of ore of good quality and six bags of moderate quality. REDMOOR.—F. Bennetts, Jan. 5: The lode in the 25 fm. level is worth 31, 10s, per fathom. The lode in No. 1 stope, in the back of the 25 fm. level, sworth 31, 10s, per fathom. The lode in No. 2 stope is worth 10? per fathom. The lode in No. 3 stope is worth 10? per fathom. The lode in No. 3 stope is worth 10? per fathom. The lode in No. 3 stope is worth 10? per fathom. The lode in No. 3 stope is worth 10? per fathom. The lode in No. 3 stope is worth 10? per fathom. The lode in No. 3 stope is worth 10? per fathom. The lode in No. 3 stope is worth 10? per fathom. The lode in No. 3 stope is worth 10? per fathom. The lode in No. 3 stope is worth 10? per fathom. The lode in No. 3 stope is worth 10? per fathom. The lode in No. 3 stope is worth 10? per fathom. The lode in No. 3 stope is worth 10? per fathom. The lode in

the dressing.
RHYDTALOG.—James Dunkin, Jan. 4: A thaw has set in, which has enabled us to resume working the pumping-wheel. The mine will be free of water in a day or two, when we shall make all possible speed with the sinking of the en

gineshaft. ROARING WATER.—II. Thomas, Jan. 3: In the last day or two, in drivin west on Grady's lode, we have intersected a small flookan cross-course, which

all the sinking of the engine when we shall make all possible speed with the sinking of the engine shaft.

ROARING WATER—II. Thomas, Jan. 3: In the last day or two, in driving west on Grady's lode, we have intersected a small flookan cross-course, which I have been expecting for some days, and when we get a little west from its influence, no doubt we shall see the lode more productive; as far as can be seen at present, there is a good change in the composition of the lode, and also in the nature of the ground in which it is embedded. In my next report I expect I shall be able to give you increase.

ROCHE CONSOLS.—T. Parkyn, Jan. 4: The weather has changed, and the masons are able to resume the building of the engine-house, &c. We have still a little frost, but not sufficient to interfere with us. I am going to day to put men to commence the gongle-shaft. We shall be able to sink, very likely, 7 or 8 ms. before we get hughe-shaft. We shall be able to sink, very likely, 7 or 8 ms. before we get hughe-shaft. We shall be able to sink, very likely, 7 or 8 ms. before we get hughe-shaft. We shall be able to sink, very likely, 7 or 8 ms. before we get much water. We shall put a lift in this shaft, to supply the engine, dressing-loors. &c., with water in dry seasons. We are getting on very we well-townshound, &c., for the dressing-floors. I hope the weather will we well-townshound, &c., for the dressing-floors. I hope the weather will we well-townshound, &c., by the water in dry seasons. We are getting on very well-townshound, &c., with water in dry seasons. We are getting on very well-townshound, &c., by the water in dry seasons. We are getting on very well-townshound, &c., by the water in dry seasons. We are getting on very well-townshound, &c., by the water in dry seasons. We are getting on very well-townshound, &c., by the water in dry seasons. We are getting on very well-townshound, and well-townshound well-townshound well-townshound well-townshound well-townshound well-townshound well-townshound well-townshound we

progress in driving the eastern cross-cut, but have as making good my last report.

SOUTH MERLLYN.—Jan. 5: I am glad to say that the men are making good progress with the sluking of the sump below the 80 yard level, south of Vickers shatt; the lode is 12 in. wide, producing good lumps of lead ore. The lode in the stope below the 100 yard level south is rather pinched, but yielding a small quantity of ore. The lode in the 100 yard level north is looking kindly for an improvement. The ground in the cross-cut to the western lode is rather hard, but we meet with strings of ore, which looks well. No other change. We have had a severe frost here.

quantity of ore. The lode in the low yard level morth is southing almaly lot amprovement. The ground in the cross-cut to the western lode is rather hard, but we meet with strings of ore, which looks well. No other change. We have had a severe frost here.

SOUTH WARD.—Thomas Foote, Jan. 3: Thomas's engine-shaft is sunk 7 fms. 3 ft. below the 25. The ground is still favourable for progress, having been set on Saturday last to nine men, at 13. 10s, per fathom, steated 3 fms. We have a fine-looking branch come into the shaft, composed of spar, mundic, and good spots of lead; from the appearance of the ground I do not think the lode is far off the shaft, at any rate we may expect it in the next 3 fms. sinking. The lode in the 25 north still continues splicey, producing in places some good stones of ore—a kindly lode for this depth, and which I have no doubt will be found to greatly improve in the next level; this level is set to four men, at 21. 15s, per fathom, stented 4 fms. wheeling and filling the stuff included in the same price. The engine and pitwork is all in good order, and the water easy.

ST. JUST AMALGAMATED.—R. Pryor, T. Gundry, N. Bartle, Jan. 3: The futwork bargains throughout these mines continue without much change to motice. Eaturday being our pay and setting, a full report shall be sent you.

TANKERVILLE.—Arthur Waters, Jan. 5: The 102 is driven west of Watson's shaft 2 fms., the hanging-wall course carried being 5 ft. wide, and rich for lead throughout. The men will now commence squaring down the lode to the full width of the shaft, and we shall next week give particulars as to the great value of the vein at present depth. In the meantime let me state that in the bottom shaft, as well as in the 102 cast and west, there is a rich and wide course of ore. The winze below the 92, under Brown's shaft, is without change to notice for the last ton days, going down in a productive lode. The stopes throughout the mine are yielding their usual quantities of lead-stuff. The 21 cross-cut west makes fair prog

sample to-morrow.

TAN-YR-ALLT.—Wm. Johns, W. T. Harris, Jan. 3: Very little change has taken place in the mine since our last report, with the exception of the 24, driving west of the engine-shaft; this end is gradually improving; lode 2½ ft. wide, producing good saving work. The stope in the level above is worth 2 tons per fathom. The sinking of the engine-shaft below the 24 is progressing favourably. The severe weather makes against the surface operations, and more especially on the dressing-floors.

fathom. The sinking of the engine-shaft below the 24 is progressing favourably. The severe weather makes against the surface operations, and more especially on the dressing-floors.

TERRAS (Tin).—M. Rickard, Jan. 4: The stopes in the back of the 20, on Edwards's lode, continues to produce good tinstuff, but our raisings here are necessarily limited, and will be until our new winding-gear is erected; this will be completed in another week, and the water drained to the 20, when the driving of the 20 east will be proceeded with, and another stope in the back of the said level be commenced. The deep level has struck into our large elvan obliquely, and have passed through the softer portion of it, and is now into the compact stone; this will impede our progress in driving, but we shall have the advantage of a large quantity of good tinstuff; the level, or tunnel rather, in the future will have to be considerably widened for the convenience of driving, as well as to raise increased quantities of stuff. The traumay alluded to in our last will be laid down directly the rails are on the mine, and which have been ordered for some time. Our surface working on the elvan has been continued throughout the severe season, but under some disadvantage—frost, snow, rain, &c. The weather has now moderated, and our full complement of boys and girls are set to work on the tin-floors. All our surface operations are being pushed on as fast as circumstances will admit. The new machinery and appliances for the extension of our tin-dressing department are being prepared, and as soon as the frosty season is over will be erected; it is unwise, and even

impracticable, for the present, but no time will be lost the moment a favourable

Impracticable, for the present, but no time will be lost the moment a favourable opportunity occurs.

TREWETHA.—T. Foote, J. Scoble, Jan. 3: The 74 fm. level cross-cut is driven from shaft 3 fms. 2 ft., and the capels of the lode reached; nothing more at this important point will be done for a few days. We shall to morrow morning send down side lifts in case they should be required to the bottom of the shaft. All other lifts being right, if not wanted we shall be pleased, having those spare materials on the mine it will only be the labour cost. We are very pleased to say the capel is cut at this distance, for in all parts of this mine when the lode is near the perpendicular the more valuable it has proved; we have nothing to fear in cutting it. The lode in the 62 south having passed through the slide is looking more promising, and now producing saving work; at this level north we have a very kindly lode, worth full 6 cwts, of lead per fathom, and the character likely to improve. The stopes are much the same,—South Mine, Ward's: The lode in the 93 north is not taken down since last report; the ground is more favourable for progress; at this level south the lode is at present disordered by a small silde. We do not think the time is long before this level will be one of the best in this part of the mine, a good piece of ground standing in the back of this level. We shall not go into valuations of the ends or stopes—only say that this part of the mine is looking quite as well as for some time past, and ore ground increasing; the water is still under command, and much more pleased to say our last sampling was 65 tons, and dressing going on well for another sampling. The machinery is working well.

TYGWYN.—Jan. 2: We have snuk very little in Tygwyn shaft since our setting, on Nov. 22, in consequence of the frost, which still continues very severe. We have sunk a winze i fm. 3 ft. in the shallow level, on the office lode; the lode is if the wide, the shall well of the present of the last month in opening on the south

in any part of the mine. A thaw has set in, and we are enabled to resume work upon the dressing-floors. Friday next being our setting-day, I will forward a full report.

WEST GREAT WORK.—S. J. Reed, Jan. 4: In the 50, west of the flat-root shaft, the ore in the north lode is 2 ft. wide, showing an improved appearance, and containing rich stones of this; and 7 fathoms of the main cross-course, near which point in the level above rich tin ground was opened out for a length of 15 fathoms. The lode in the 40 west is yielding saving work for the stamps. The improvement in the 30 holds good, and looks like the beginning of a new run of the ground; the lode is fully 2 ft. wide, worth 10; per fathom. The lode in the 20 west is opening out tribute ground, and not so far advanced as the 30 by 20 fathoms. The drivage west in the adit opens good tin ground, worth 91, to 11t, per fathom. In the western flat-rod shaft the lode intersected in the cross-cut contains occasional stones of tin, and driving has commenced on its course. The rise in the back of the 10 will be communicated in the course of a fortnight. On Old lode, in driving east in the adit, stones of tin are being broken; the lode is still somewhat disordered by cross branches. There are 15 tribute pitches, by 33 men, at tributes varying from 5s, to 15s, in 1t,, at a standard of 60!, per ton.

WEST JEWELL.—John Mayne, Jan. 5: Greene's sumpmen are making good progress in outtling bob-plat for fixing fend-off bob. Every effort is being made to complete this work, to commence to sink. The men are getting on very well in clearing and securing the deep adit level from Greene's shaft to theother in about a week. The cross-cut is driven loft, to cut the south part of Greene's lode. In the 25, driving west of Freeman's shaft, the lode is worth 7t, per fathom. In the sinking in the botking much as usual.

WEST MARIA AND FORTESCUE.—Wn. Skewis, J. Donnal, Dec. 29: West

in clearing and searring the deep adits level "from Greenes" shaft, to Tresponing's in clearing and searring the deep adits level "from Greenes" shaft, the lotel is worth alt, per fine. In about a week. The cross-cut is driven 10 ft. to cut the south part of Greenes's lock. In the St, driving west of Freeman's shaft, the lotel is worth alt, per fine. In the lotel is the state of the lotel is worth alt, per fine. In the lotel is worth alt, per fine. In the lotel is worth alt, per fine. In the state of the st

per fathom, and one stope in the back of this level will produce 1 ton per fm. No change in the 80 fm. level cross-cut.

WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Oldgers, Wm. Bennetts, Dec. 31: Setting Ro-WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Oldgers, Wm. Bennetts, Dec. 31: Setting Ro-WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Oldgers, Wm. Bennetts, Dec. 31: Setting Robot of the State of the S

THE VAN MINE-MONTHLY REPORT.

THE VAN MINE—MONTHLY REPORT.

Jan. 4.—In the 45 fm. level, west of engine-shaft, we have commenced rising to the 30, and have also started six men to sink from the 30, to meet them, in order to effect communication as quickly as possible. The 30, west of engine-shaft, is now driving in the soft, by the side of a good course of ore. When we have driven a few fathoms further we shall put a cross-cut through the lode, to prove its value and width. The stripping down of the lode to the full width, in the 30, westward from the 64 fm. cross-cut, is worth 5½ tons of lead ore per cubic fathom; average width at this point, 3 fms. In the stopes in the back of the 30, west of shaft, the lode is, on an average, 28 ft. wide, and worth 55 cuts, of lead ore per cubic fathom are the shaft, are worth about 3 tons of lead ore per cubic fathom; average width, 24 ft. The rise in the back of the 6 fm. stone, east of engine-shaft, in the 30, is communicated with the 15. In the cross-cut into the north part of the lode, from the 30, at a point 24 fms. east of shaft, we expect to hole through to the level from Edwards's, bottween this and to-morrow evening. The cross-cut south from the old engine-shaft, in the 15, is driven 21 fms. towards Scaham's shaft; there are yet 7 fms. to drive to get under it. The 15, cast of engine-shaft, is still driving by the side of the lode. At a point 54 fathoms cast of the shaft we have driven a cross-cut north 10 ft. The width of the lode here is 9 ft., and will yield about 3 tons of lead ore per cubic fathom. The lode appears to open out wider in going eastward. The stopes in the back of this level, east of engine-shaft, is ettill driving by the side of the lode, 12 ft. The width of the lode here is 9 ft., and will yield about 3 tons of lead ore per cubic fathom. The lode appears to open out wider in going eastward. The stopes in the back of the same level, west of engine-shaft, the vareage width of the lode is 27 ft. The two stopes in the back of the same level, west of engine-shaft, we went when th

FOREIGN MINES.

PESTARENA UNITED.—The return of gold for the month of December is 539 ozs., extracted from 785 tons of ore.

PESTARENA UNITED.—The return of gold for the month of December is 530 ozs., extracted from 735 tons of ore.

ANGLO-ARGENTINE.—Report for October: South Mine, Captain: The engine-shaft is divided, cased, and ladder-road fixed, and everything made complete to the 44, plat cut, and slaking resumed, which will be pushed on as fast as possible. Water increasing. The cross-cuts in the 32 and 20, also the winze below the adit, are suspended for the present.—Main Lode: We have commenced driving the shallow adit north in a very large fine-looking lode.—Manager: The adit level north is communicated with the old workings, which is full of ore, and is now being cleared. The cross-cut south is driven east 5 athoms; ground hard.—Chairman: The adit cross-cut is driven east cowards the main lode 26 fathoms; the ground is not quite so good for progress as last month. Driving the shallow adit south on the main lode isomenced; the lode is large, at present net rich, but an improvement is anticipated shortly. Director: The cross-cut driving at the base of the bill is extended towards the main lode 19 fms, 3 tt.; ground hard and spare for driving through.—Surface Works, Captain: The eart-road is made from the ore floors to the stamps. The again care made, and a cart-road from the same to the stamps. The engineers have completed the botiers for the stamping-engine, the cylinder loading is finished, and the fly-wheel loading will be finished in a few days.—Assay Office: The walls are up and roofed: doors and windows fixed, and it will require only a few days to complete fit.—North Mine, Colonel: The open cutting towards the old workings is being pushed on as fast as possible. Large quantities of ore are being prepared for stamps.

BRAGANZA (Gold).—Capt, Roberts, Nov. 26: I have set three sections of the water-course to be cleared out, at very favourable vates.—Son set the stamps of the proper course to be cleared out, at very favourable vates.—Son set the stamps.

are being prepared for stamps.

BRAGANZA (Gold).—Capt. Roberts, Nov. 26: I have set three ections of the water-course to be cleared out, at very favourable rates—500 rs., 300 rs., and 200 rs. (about 1s., 7d., and 4½d.) per fathom, and am pleased to say that good progress is being made. I firmly believe that, had I the materials (plank) on the spot, I could bring home the water by the end of December. One of the principal timber outters was here on Monday last, and promised to send in a good supply of timber in a fortnight, and the planks as soon as he can saw them. Nothing has been done in the mine except sinking the winze on the deep adit; the samples from the lode (4 ft. big) produce gold. The 25-ft. wheel for the new 9-head stamps is complete, and we are now preparing axies and frame for it. We find that this can be erected under the same roof as the small mill, so that we shall be able to work both sets of stamps.

PACIFIC.—Cant. Brown (Dec. 15) writes—The 550 fm. level south-

o that we shall be able to work both sets of stamps.

PACIFIC.—Capt. Brown (Dec. 15) writes—The 550 fm. level south-FACIFIC.—Capt. Brown (Dec. 13) writes—the 550 fm. fever south-west is much as last reported, and still letting out a quantity of water. The north-west level, at the 550, is more favourable for driving, and good progress is being made. The lode in the 400 west is to-day presenting a much better ap-pearance than for the last two months, and we yesterday broke some good stones of ore. I think this end will improve as we get into settled ground. I have resumed the sinking of the new engine-shaft; ground here looking well.

SWETLAND CREEK (Gold).—G. D. Maclean, Dec. 10: The work is going on as usual; the men are fully occupied. The Creek is now in good working order. The shops are completed, and things wear an improving aspect. Quicksilver is dearer, owing to a monopoly. Our prospects for the next run are good; but the clean-up may not realise quite so much.

[For remainder of Foreign Mines, see to-day's Supplement.]

With this week's Journal a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET is given, which contains—Original Correspondence: Britannia Ironworks, Bedford; Collieries in Northumberland, their Workings and Machinery, No. III.; Ur derground Haulage or Endless Rope System v. Compressed Air; Vegetable Charcoal; Superseding Gunpowder in Blasting; Avoiding Inconvenience from Railway Accidents; Protection of Inventions at Exhibitions (F. W. Campin); Copper Mines as the Best Investment during the present Year (A. Bennett); Tin Trade, and its Products; West Maria and Fortescue (J. Y. and J. E. Walson); Prince of Wales and the Queen Mines; East Wheal Lovell, and Capt. W. Pascoe; Great Wheal Lovell; East Carn Brea, and its Management; West Caradon Mining Company; Pacific Mining Company; Mining in Nevada (J. E. Bowe)—Geological Society of London Meeting—Supply of Coal in South Staffordshire—Apparatus for Treating Copper lyrites (illustrated)—Foreign Mining and Metallurgy—Foreign Mines Reports, &c. With this week's Journal a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET is given

The Mining Market; Phices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET-LONDON, JAN. 6, 1871.

COPPER. & s. d. & s. d.	IRON. Per ton.
Best selectedp. ton 73 0 0-	Bars Welsh, in London 7 2 6-7 10
Tough cake and tile 71 0 0	Ditto, to arrive 7 0 0
Sheathing & sheets 73 0 0- 74 0 0	Nail rods 7 5 0- 7 15
Bolts 74 0 0	Staffd, in London 7 15 0-8 0
Bottoms 74 0 0- 76 0 0	Bars ditto 8 2 6-9 2
Old 62 0 0	Hoops ditto 8 15 0- 9 5
Burra Burra 74 0 0- 75 0 0	Bars , at works 7 15 0- 8 0
Wireper lb. 0 0 10	Hoops ditto 8 2 6-8 5
Tubes 0 0 10½-10¾d.	Sheets, single 9 10 0-11 0
BRASS. Per lb.	Pig No. 1, in Wales 3 15 0-4 5
Sheets 71/2d,-73/4d.	Refined metal, ditto 4 0 0-5 0
Wire 7d7¼d.	Bars, common ditto 6 5 0-6 7 6
Tubes	Do. mrch. Tyneor Tees 6 10 0
	Do., railway, in Wales 6 0 0-6 5 0
Yellow Metal Sheathing 6%d7d.	Do., Swed. in London. 10 0 0-10 10 0
Sheets 61/4 d63/8 d.	To arrive 10 0 0
SPELTER. Per ton.	Pig, No. 1, in Clyde 2 12 0- 3 0 0
	Do. f.o.b. Tyne or Tees 2 9 6
Foreign on the spot £17 10 0-18 0 0	Do. Nos. 3,4, f.o.b. do. 2 6 6-2 7 0
,, to arrive	Railway chairs 5 17 0- 6 0 0
ZINC.	" spikes11 0 0-12 0 0
In sheets £22 10 0-23 0 0	Indian Charcoal Pigs,
	in London, p. ton., 6 5 0- 6 10 0
QUICKSILVER (p.bottle) 12 0 0	
TIN.	STEEL. Per ton.
English blocks £137 0 0	Swed., in kegs(rolled)12 10 0-13 0 0
Do., bars (in brls.) 138 0 0	, (hammered) 13 0 0-14 0 0
Do., refined 142 0 0	Ditto, in faggots 15 0 0
Banca 135 0 0	English, spring17 0 0
Straits 134 0 0-135 0 0	
TIN-PLATES.* Per box.	LEAD. Per ton.
IC Charcoal, 1st qua. 1 6 0-1 8 0	
IX Ditto, 1st quality 1 12 0- 1 14 0	Ditto, LB
C Ditto, 2d quality 1 5 0-1 6 0	Ditto, WB19 10 0-20 0 0
IX Ditto, 2d quality 1 11 0- 1 12 0	Ditto, sheet19 0 0
	Ditto, red lead20 10 0
X Ditto 1 8 6-1 9 6	Ditto, white28 0 0-30 0 0
Canadaplates, p. ton 13 10 0-14 10 0	Ditto, patent shot 21 0 0
Ditto, at works13 0 0-14 0 0	Spanish
* At the works, 1s. to	ttp plates of similar brand

Terne-plates 2s. per box below tin-plates of

REMARKs.—The anticipation expressed in last week's Journal that the New Year would open prosperously has been fully born, out, and the confidence generally felt in the market is greater than could be recorded for some months past. Tin has further advanced, copper has not receded, and most other metals are in a satisfactory position. This is the more gratifying, as it may safely be said that there is an absence of speculation, so that the improving business, although still not sufficiently extensive to prevent much more being transacted, is based upon actual increase in the demand from consumers.

COPPER,—The position of this metal has not much varied since

COPPER.—The position of this metal has not much varied since last week. In manufactured there is still little doing, and sheets would be readily sold at 12. per ton below quoted rates; tough cake, however, commands full prices, and holders are disinclined to sell except at an advance. There is absolutely nothing doing in Australian sorts, but there is no disposition to sell at lower prices.

IRON.—There is still less doing than could be wished, but there are decided signs of improvement. No doubt is entertained that during the present year there will be an amount of activity in the rail trade, both for foreign and colonial account, and in some other branches that will satisfy manufacturers and keep the works profitably employed. Many orders are held over until after next Thursday, but, as many are being already given out owing to the maintenance of prices being looked upon as settled, the improvement is very apparent. Pigs are in capital demand, and slightly better prices are being paid for first qualities. Scotch pigs have been done at 52s. for one month, and a shilling higher for three. Swedish occupies a good position, and for arrival none can be obtained under our quotations; this was not the case a few months since.

not the case a few months since.

LEAD.—There is still some want of animation for lead, but there is now no tendency to further decline. Our quotations fairly represent the prices at which business can be transacted.

Out of the case of the companies at the promise of the case of the forther decline.

QUICKSILVER remains at the nominal quotation of 12l, for the 75 lb, bottle, and the stock is very low, but there is very little business doing in it.

SPELTER.—Prices remain firm, with a decided tendency towards improvement but the amount of the stock of the stock

improvement, but the amount of business which is being transacted is scarcely worth mentioning. In Silesian a rise is confidently looked

forward to.

TIN.—A more encouraging market could scarcely be wished for; holders are very strong, and the still higher prices referred to last week as likely to obtain have already been announced, the smelters having decided on Wednesday to raise their quotations 3\%, per ton all round. As there has been a corresponding rise in the tin standards, it is thought that the present excellent prices are likely to be permanent; but of this an opinion can be better formed when the effect of the rise upon the demand has been ascertained.

TIN-PLATES, which for some time past have not followed the price of tin, seem likely now to do so. At the recent trade meeting there was great unanimity as to maintaining and even increasing the prices now ruling, and great confidence was expressed as to the future prospects of the trade.

IEON TRADE—(Griffiths' Weekly Report)—We have head to the

IRON TRADE—(Griffiths' Weekly Report).—We have had a steady but quiet market for iron this week. The demand for rails continues very inactive; nevertheless, the mills generally throughout the kingdom are employed full time on this particular kind of iron. We do not expect to witness improvement in the general trade until quarter-day, which will be held next Thursday at Birmingham.—Cornhill, London, Jan. 6.

COPPER TRADE-Messrs, Pitcairn Campbell and Co., Liverpool. COPPER TRADE:—Messrs, Piteairn Campbell and Co., Liverpool.—Business transacted during the fortnight comprises—On the spot here, 666 tons bars, at 63!. 10s. to 65l.; 65 tons ingots, 68l. to 60l.; 138 tons ore and 236 tons regulus, 12s. 9d.; and 97 tons Barilla, 14s. 3d. to 14s. 6d. To arrive here, 170 tons bars, at 64l. to 65l.; and 50 tons Barilla, at 14s. 4½d. per unit. On the spot at Swansea, 500 tons regulus, 14s. 9d.; and 1200 tons Italian ore, 14s. 6d. per unit. Arrivals during the fortnight of West Coast, S. A., produce—Germany, from Valparaiso, with 177 tons bars, 70 tons ingots, and 77 tons Barilla. At Swansea—Tocopilla, from Tocopilla, with 477 tons ores, and 227 tons regulus; Dorothy Thompson, from Caldera, with 49 tons ores, and 136 tons bars; Ann Dymes, from Carrizal, with 80 tons regulus. Stocks of copper (Chilian and Bolivian) in first and second hands likely to be available, are—Ores, Regulus. Bars. Ingots, Barilla, Liverpool 1994 3179 10,882 2170 285

Swansea 4118 9749 3,061 505 242

Total 6112 12,928 13,913 2675 627 enting about 24,000 tons fine copper, against 16,900 tons fine cop, 1869; 11,000 tons Dec. 31, 1868; 8900 tons Dec. 31, 1867.

or tough, 76l. for selected; the lowest 68l. and 70l. per ton respectively, and rith regard to these last we may mention that no such minimum had been re-

Messrs. Vivian, Younger, and Bond-We have to note a good numaucsers. Viviau, Lounger, and Bond—We have to note a good number of transactions during the course of the week in Chili bars, at from 64. 5s. to 65. according to brand and prompt. The demand for fine foreign is lighter, but holders continue firm at annexed rates. English raw is still in good endiry, but manufactured is worse than dull of safe. In ores and regulus there is nothing to report. At the Swansea Ticketing, on the 3d instant, 3314 tons of ores, average produce 17% per cent., were sold at an average of 12s. 7%d. per unit.

Is nothing to report. At the Swansea Ticketing, on the 3d instant, 331 tons of ores, average produce 17% per cent., were sold at an average of 12s. 7½d. per unit.

TIN TRADE.—Mr. L. Th. van Houten (Rotterdam, Dec. 30) writes—
We have to report a very animated market for tin throughout this whole month, and a large and extensive business has been done at advancing prices. The decimand for consumption was very regular, as the large deliveries again fully illustrate, and a good deal of speculative business also took place, especially for particle is for delivery, ex the Trading Company's next spring sale. Banca tin was sold in the beginning of the month at 73½ fl., and gradually advanced to 76 fl.

This rise was caused, however, not only by the fulfilment of foreign orders from consumers, but also by the forced buying of some parties for contract due at the last sale's prompt. The general demand continues, and the market closes very steady, with buyers at 70½ fl., which is now the closing quotation. Banca tin for delivery ex next spring was sold from 73 fl. to 75½ fl., at which rate the market closes very steady, with buyers at 70½ fl., which is now the closing quotation. Banca tin for delivery ex next spring was sold from 73 fl. to 75½ fl., at which rate the market closes very steady, with buyers at 70½ fl., which is now the closing quotation. Banca tin for delivery extensive, and amount to 16,393 slabs Banca and 3300 slabs Billitton, and would still have reached a higher figure but for the very severe frost of the last ten days, which greatly impedes regular exportation. A public sale of 6000 peculs Billiton tin was held at Batavia on Dec. 6, which went off at 78×2 fl. per pecul, equal to about 67+60 fl. ex ship here. The position of Banca tin in Holland on Dec. 30, according to the olificial returns published by the Dutch Trading Company was—

Import in December Slabs Total twelve months of 16,393 23,186 30,186 Total twelve months in 148,815 144,305 157,723 Stock second-hand 70,900 62,448 96,073 Total stock as

France | 7 | 27 | 15 | 82 | 98 | 215 | 216 | 216 | 217 | 217 | 218 | 219 | 218 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219

ridiculously small figures of the present returns.

TIN-PLATES—Messrs. HERRY ROGERS, SONS, and Co.—The tinplate trade has now been suffering from the operations of the "tin combination" for nearly three years, and without any relief coming in the shape of an
increased demand; prices, of course, have been advanced as tin became dearer
but it has been impossible for makers to obtain such prices as would enable
them to cover their sales against the cost of the raw material. At this momen
reflued tin is 404, higher than in the autumn of 1868, while plates are precisely
the same price that they fetched at that date. Refined tin through 1870 has
fluctuated 271, while the alteration in the price of plates has been equal to is,
per box only. There has, on the whole, been a fair demand for plates, but
prices cannot remunerate makers, with the raw material kept up fictitiously.

The old year closed with a good demand for shares in English mines and the MARKET this week has been still more active, with a considerable advance in two or three prominent mines. Tin has again risen in price, and is now 30% per ton higher than the average of the last ten years. Copper, we are also glad to say, is firmer, and the

last ten years. Copper, we are also glad to say, is firmer, and the standard for ore advanced 14, 5s. on Thursday.

With these facts before us, and considering the increased attention now given to mining pursuits by the general public, we are sanguine enough to expect a greatly increased business for the future, and as the demand for shares increases prices are likely to advance.

The chief business this week has been in Tincroft, Wheal Grenville, East Lovell, Prince of Wales, East Grenville, South Condurrow, New Beldon, Parys Mountain, Tankerville, Cook's Kitchen, New Lovell, Van, Rosewall Hill and Ransom, Providence Mines, Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes), Taquaril, Great Wheal Vor, East Seton, Wheal Agar, Wheal Crebor, Wheal Mary Ann, West Tankerville, and a few others.

Tincrofts have been in good request, and have advanced to 40.

Tincrofts have been in good request, and have advanced to 49. Tincrofts have been in good request, and have advanced to 49, 51. East Lovells have also been firmer, and advanced to 33, 34. Vans have improved to 56, 58, and leave off 54 to 56. Cook's Kitchen have risen to 20, 22½; West Chiverton Mine enquired for at 51½ to 52½; Wheal Grenville's advanced to 3½, 4; Prince of Wales shares have fluctuated almost hourly, according as they have been influenced by market operations, and leave off 32s. 6d. to 35s. The silver ore referred to last week as having been broken by Mr. John Hitchins himself from the Prince of Wales sett, produced by public assay, No. 1, or best, 510 ozs. of silver to the ton of ore; No. 2, 42 ozs.; No. 3, or rough stuff, 20 ozs. per ton. On Thursday the lode was again taken down, and continued worth 20t. per fm. Cross-cutting towards the copper lode has been commenced at the Cross-cutting towards the copper lode has been commenced

Cross-cutting towards the copper lode has been commenced at the 90. The 77 east is worth 10*l*. per fathom for tin. The 77 west is in the cross-course 1 ft. Perran Wheal Virgin shares are in request at 31s. to 33s. The 26 fathom level is cleared up, and the lode is worth fully 15 cwt. of lead ore per fathom, and there is lead at the bottom of the level for 20 fms. long. Two stopes at the back of the level are worth 7 cwts. of lead ore per fathom.

South Wheal Frances, 29 to 31. At the meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed a profit on two months, after paying law cost (155*l*, 18s. 11d.), of 44*l*, 14s. 9d., and a balance in favour of company of 42*l*, 8s. 8d. The copper and tin sold realised 2100*l*. The report of the mine states that there is no alteration in the tribute pritches worth of remark. New Beldon shares have been in great request, at 15s. to 20s., owing to the favourable report published in Messrs. James and Shakspeare—The only sale of furnace material since Dec. 30 as of ore by public ticket at Swansea, on Tuesday, when request, at 15s. to 20s., owing to the favourable report published in sorts are steady, though without transactions. English remains without change; smelters continue unwilling to selraw kinds at their quotations, but would book India sheets (for which there is no demand) at a reduction from the official rate. During 1870 the highest prices paid for foreign copper were in June and July, when ore sold at 13s. 13d. dpc per unit, slab at 681, 10s., Australian cake at 471, per ton eash, both during October, whilst Australian cake had touched its lowest of 681, 10s. per ton in July last. The highest official prices for English were 744.

Seton, 20s. to 25s.; East Wheal Grenville in demand, at 2\frac{1}{2}\to 3\cdots
Great Laxey, 17 to 18; Great Wheal Vor, 3\frac{1}{2}\to 4\cdots
Harke Valley, 6\frac{3}{4}\to 7\frac{1}{4}\cdots
New Lovell, 1\frac{3}{4}\to 2\cdots
North Crofty, 1\frac{3}{6}\to 1\frac{7}{4}\cdots
Great Lovell, 1\frac{3}{4}\to 2\cdots
North Crofty, 1\frac{3}{6}\to 1\frac{7}{4}\cdots
Great Lovell, 1\frac{3}{4}\to 2\cdots
Nosewall Hill and Ransom
United, 23s. to 25s. South Condurrow shares have advanced to 4\frac{3}{6}\to 4\frac{3}{6}\cdots
Hotal Uny, 2\frac{7}{6}\to 3\frac{3}{6}\cdots
Hotal Uny, 2\frac{7}{6}\to 3\frac{3}{6}\cdots
Hotal Uny, 2\frac{7}{6}\to 3\frac{3}{6}\cdots
Hotal Uniy, 2\frac{7}{6}\to 3\frac{3}{6}\cdots
Hotal Long, 2\frac{7}{6}\to 3\frac{7}{6}\cdots
Hotal Roy, 2\frac{3}{6}\to 2\frac{7}{6}\cdots
Hotal Mary Ann, 10\to 11\frac{7}{6}\to 4\frac{7}{6}\cdots
Hotal Mary Ann, 10\to 11\frac{7}{6}\to 4\frac{7}{6}\to 4\frac{7}{6}\cdots
Hotal Mary Ann, 10\to 11\frac{7}{6}\to 4\frac{7}{6}\to 4\frac{7}{6}\to 1\frac{7}{6}\to 5\to 8\to 5\to 4\to 4\frac{7}{6}\to 1\frac{7}{6}\to 1\frac{7}{6}\to 5\to 8\to 5\to 4\to 4\frac{7}{6}\to 1\frac{7}{6}\to 1\frac{7

The Market for Mine Shares on the Stock Exchange during the week has been active; a large business has been transacted, and prices generally have improved. The chief features have been deal-The Market for Mine Shares on the Stock Exchange during the week has been active; a large business has been transacted, and prices generally have improved. The chief features have been deal. Ings on an enlarged basis in Van, Sweetland, Eclipse, Taquaril, Pacific, Tincroft, East Lovell, &c., arising in most cases from improved advices from the respective undertakings. Tin mines have received in increased attention, owing to a further advance in the price of tin, Copper mine shares are enquired for, the impression gaining ground that as copper has fallen to a lower price than it has been for 150 years, an improvement may reasonably be expected. The monthly report from Van (which appears in another column) shows clearly the character and importance of the discovery in the eastern part of the mine. The lode has been cut into worth 3 tons of lead per cubic fathom, and is widening out in driving—it is, in fact, a new mine, not calculated upon in previous valuations of the property. The new shaft is already down 18 fms.; this shaft will intersect the lode at a depth of about 140 fms. The main features of the mine complete as to carry traffic, thus obviating the difficulty of cartage sestimated at ten times the present returns. The railway is so far complete as to carry traffic, thus obviating the difficulty of cartage of ver bad roads, and effecting a large monthly saving in the cost of transit. Shares I ave risen to 56, 58, at which price they are very firm. Tanke.ville, 13\frac{3}{4}\$ to 14; the report is favourable. Roman Gravels, 8\frac{3}{4}\$ to 9; this mine is likely to occupy an important position. Prince of Wales, 33s. to 35s.; importance is attached to the discovery of silver. Sweetland Creek shares are in active demand at 4\frac{3}{4}\$ to 4\frac{2}{4}\$; advices at the present clean up, or monthly return, are expected by cable during the ensuing week. Pacific shares have risen to 1\frac{3}{4}\$, 2; the report of the committee of investigation is looked for within a few days, and purchases are being made in ant

IRISH MINE SHARE MARKET .- A review of last year's events could IRISH MINE SHARE MARKET.—A review of last year's events could be but a repetition of what has already been fully treated of in the Journal. In the small space which can be spared for the old Irish Correspondent it must suffice to remind our readers that during all the excitements in home and foreign politics, including the last six months' gigantic struggle between Germany and France, excepting only the first two or three weeks of its outbreak, Irish mining securities remained comparatively but little affected in their market was the part at all in the public estimation of the saundness of their value, and not at all in the public estimation of the soundness of their permanent position among our home securities. This is so far satis, factory, but we should have been happier if it were in our power to point back to introductions of some new, and at the same time impoint back to introductions of some new, and at the same time important, mining enterprises. It is, however, a consolation to know that it is becoming more and more certain that we possess vast mineral resources, the free and full development of which will, no doubt, follow as the amelioration expected from an improved land tenure meets with more general appreciation. If some of our M.P.'s could find time to make themselves acquainted with the immense mineral riches of our country, and the great benefit a more extended working of them would confer on all classes of our no longer overgrown population, they would, no doubt, also find that there is ample scope for a legislative measure which would encourage and facilitate the development of many of the numerous reliable indications about the country of extensive deposits of almost every mineral and building material of large commercial importance, by better regulating the relative interest between landlord and tenant with reference to discoveries and workings of mines and quarries. As matters now stand, we can only congratulate such of our readers as interest themselves in the welfare of freland that our old mining companies, though their dividends have, through some strong fluctuations terest themselves in the welfare of Ireland that our old mining companies, though their dividends have, through some strong fluctuations in the price of their products, been adversely affected, are still enjoying good prospects for the future, and offer an excellent field for permanent investments or speculative operations in anticipation of much higher market prices immediately after the continental war has been reduced to a satisfactary peace. The Mining Company of Ireland, which last half-year paid a dividend of 3 per cent., and the half-year before of 3½ per cent., have prudently abstained from announcing any division of earnings for the present, and therefore the shares are now, for the first time for a long time past, obtainable at par, or 7%. Wicklow Coppers, however, still command their high premium, there being sellers at 7%, 10s., and buyers at 7%, 5%, (2%, 10s., paid). Connorree shares have advanced from 4s, sellers to 4s, 6d.

The Standards of Tin Ores were advanced on Thursday, and are now as follows:—Common, 127s.; superior common, 128s.; fine, 129s.; superior fine, 131s.

superior fine, 131s.

At Redruth Ticketing, on Thursday, 1610 tons of copper ore were sold, realising 7285l. 1s. 6d. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard, 97l. 14s.; average produce, 7\frac{1}{2}; average price per ton, 4l. 11s.; quantity of fine copper, 119 tons 18 cwts. The following are the particulars of the sales during the past month:—

Date. Tons. Standard. Produce. Per ton. Per unit. Ore copper. Dec. 1. 2423 ... £ 99 90 ... 6\frac{1}{2} ... £ 3 3 0 ... 11s. 4d. ... £ 61 15 0 ... 251 161 0 ... 97 14 0 ... 7\frac{1}{2} ... 4 11 0 ... 12 2 ... 69 15 0 Compared with the last sale, the advance has been standard 1l., and in the price per ton of ore about 1s. 4d.

in the price per ton of ore about 1s. 4d.

At the Swansea Ticketing, on Tuesday, 3314 tons of ore were sold, 10s., and in the price per ton of ore about 2s.

a credit balance of 1660f, 5s. 1od. A dividend of 1500f. (15s. per share) was declared. Capts. R. Quentrall, J. Rowe, and J. Gluyas say.—"We have not sold any tin since Dec. 16, but have sufficient tin stamped to pay another month's cost, which would have been charged to-day had not the severe frost prevented our selling tin." At Trumpet Consols Mine meeting, on Dec. 30, the accounts showed

East Carn Brea Mine meeting, yesterday (Mr. R. McCallan in At East Carn Brea Mine meeting, yesterday (Mr. R. McCailan in the chair), a call of 3s. per share was made; 927 votes being recorded in favour of it, and only 555 in favour of the amendment—" that the mine be wound up." At the special meeting held immediately after, it was recolved to continue operations at the mine, the numbers being the sr me as above.

At Gawton Copper Mine four-monthly meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. Edward King in the chair), the accounts showed a profit on the four months of 113t. 9s. id., and a credit balance of 827t. 15s. 9d. carried forward to the credit of next account. The agents report the mine to be looking well

and propose to put out a cross-cut in the 82 fm, level, which by driving about 10 fathoms would intersect the tin lode which has been found very rich in the

At Wheal Uny quarterly meeting, on Monday (Mr. Edward King in the chair), the accounts showed a profit on the three months' working of \$50l. 3s. 5d. The agents reported the mine to be looking ex_edingly well, with every prospect of increasing the returns.

At New Clifford Mine meeting, on Thursday (Mr. James Weston in the chair), the accounts showed a debit balance of 243l. 9s. 2d. Captain J. Michell reported that since the last meeting a great deal of necessary work has been carried out. It will take about three months to reach the 74 fm. level, where they expect to meet the lode gone down in the 50, and which is highly poken of. The engine and everything connected with it is working in the most satisfactory manner.

At Tamar Valley Silver, Lond Mine.

where the spoken of. The engine and everything connected with it is working it also manger, satisfactory manner.

At Tamar Valley Silver-Lead Mine meeting, on Thursday (Mr. J. At Tamar Valley Silver-Lead Mine meeting, on Thursday (Mr. J. Weston in the chair), the accounts showed a debit balance of 780l. 2s. 5d. A call of \$\frac{\pi}{2}\$. 6d, per share was made. Capt. John Goldsworthy reported that, take call of \$\frac{\pi}{2}\$. 6d, per share was made. Capt. John Goldsworthy reported that, take call of \$\frac{\pi}{2}\$. 6d, per share with the Old Tamar Mines, that made their great riches and comparing them with the Old Tamar Mines, that made their great riches about the 80 and below, he is of opinion that Tamar Valley, at a deeper level, will prove a highly productive mine. The machinery, &c., is in good order.

At the South Wheal Frances meeting, on Monday (Mr. Robert R. Broad in the chair), the accounts for the two months ending November showed a profit of 44. Ils. 9d.; the credit balance amounted to 42l. 8s. 8d. The report stated that they were working four stopes under the 64, east of Richards's shaft, in which the lode is worth from 10. to 20l. per fathom.

in which the fouch switch monthly. On per factors, per factors, and the Mining Company of Ireland meeting, on Thursday (Sir Robert Kane, Bart., in the chair), the accounts for the half-year ending Nov. 26 showed a loss of 2080, 98.7d. The Silevardagh Collieries returned a profit on showed a loss of 2080, 98.7d. The Silevardagh Collieries returned a profit of the half-year of 22564, 4s. Id., and at the Ballycorus Works there was a profit of 2077, 11s. 8d., but the debt balances at Knockmahon Mines, Duhallow Collieries, and Luganure Mines caused a total result as already stated. Details appear and Luganure Mines caused a total result as already stated.

and Liganite sheets in another column.

At the Battle Mountain (Nevada) Mine meeting, on Dec. 28 (Mr. James Hallows in the chair), Captain Nancarrow stated that the mines were a very fair property, and well worthy of development. In explaining the circumstances attending the purchase of the north mines, the Chairman stated that there were difficulties between their manager and the owners of the north mines, as they were at that time taking ore from property which really did not belong to them; this might have led to litigation as to disputed boundary. If time had been lost in calling the shareholders together to sanction the purchase they might have lost the opportunity, because the further they went into the d'sputed boundary the richer they found the ore, and the greater would have been the demand. As to the future working of the mine, the only way to get the necessary funds would be to get placed a certain number of the unallotted shares. In the Battle Mountain Mues they had a very valuable property, and money was all that was wanted to work them.

The Bank of England return for the week ending on Wednesday

perty, and money was all that was wanted to work them.

The Bank of England return for the week ending on Wednesday evening showed in the ISSUE DEPARTMENT a decrease in the "notes Issued" of 284,993., which is represented by a corresponding decrease in the "coin and bullon" on the other side of the account. In the BANKING DEPARTMENT there was an increase in the "other deposits" of 29,378,893., and in the "seven day and other bills" of 34,1437.; and in the "rest" of 58,5384.; together, 2,139,484, and a decrease in the "public deposits" of 1,815,622-315,4224. On the other side there was a decrease in the "Government securities" of 1841.; and an increase in the "cecurities" of 1,733,8771.—1,733,6931., leaving a total decrease in the reserve of 1,418,2721.

"HALLEW BEAM" is the name under which a company is being formed to work a tin sett adjoining the Old Beam Mine, which has returned profits of nearly 80,000\(lambda{l}\). In a few years. The Old Beam lodes have been proved in Hallew Beam sett, and are very rich for tin. Some difficulty has been experienced in obtaining the grant until now. A grant was made some time since, but only for streaming. The grantees began mining under this lease, and, consequently, it became forfeited. An old tinner, named West, made the following statement respecting the Hallew Beam Mine:—
"I am 74 years of age, always lived in this part, and am perfectly acquainted with it (Hallew Beam). I knew when there were two shafts sunk to about 10 fathoms deep, and a lode cut very good for tin, and the party were so well pleased with its appearance that they went directly and bought the land dues to secure the thing for themselves some other day, for they said, 'Leave this alone; this will do when Old Beam is done.' The lode is also cut 300 fathoms farther east, and worth 6 cwts. o. tin per 100 sacks (or 10 tons), and I have ever reason to believe from what I have seen of It that it will make a good mine."

The lode he refers to has been opened on at a depth of 20 fathoms, and proves to be very rich indeed; valued the same, as stated by West, 5 cwts, of tin to 10 tons of lode stuff. Unusual facilities for working are afforded, the mine being close to two turnpike roads, and the railway from Par passing through the sett. Hallew Beam "HALLEW BEAM" is the name under which a company is being

and the railway from Par passing through the sett. Hallew Beam is situate in the centre of the Great St. Austell tin and clay district.

THE ST. AGNES DISTRICT.—An important addition is about being made to the highly profitable tin mines of this part of Cornwall. A piece of ground that has never yet been worked further than to furnish gco levidence of the productiveness to be expected from it will be vigour-ously taken in hand immediately, under the auspices of the gentlemen who have been so successful with the Polbreen Mine, which is on the eve of declaring a dividend, after having only been at work about 12 months.

EAST TERRAS (Tin).—Messrs. Chambers and Chowne have just joined the board of directors in this company, and the shares, fully paid-up, will be issued forthwith. The rise of 5l. per ton in the price of tin enhances, the intrinsic value of this property very considerably.

of tin enhances, the intrinsic value of this property very considerably. BIRDS'-EYE CREEK GOLD MINING COMPANY is in course of formation for the working of an amalgamation of a number of valuable hydraulic mines, occupying an almost entire district, with an aquaduct about 15 miles in length, by which the mines are supplied with water, also crushing mills, houses, &c., the whole being a freehold. The calculation is that the proved auriferous deposit cannot be taken away in 60 years. From the district in which these mines are situated there has been taken out, according to "Cronise on California," about \$15,000,000 worth of gold. The profits now being regularly returned are large. The capital of the company is 60,0002, in 15,000 shares of 4t. each. Further reference will be made to this company in next week's Journal. Messrs. St. Alphonse and Halls (75, Old Broad Street, and the Stock Exchange) are the brokers of the company. e company.

PACIFIC.—It is expected that the report of the committee will be in the hands of the shareholders in the course of next week, in which case the adjourned meeting will probably be held during the week following.

ROMAN GRAVELS .- This deservedly famed old Shropshire mine is about to be introduced as the property of a company, in anticipa-tion of which a considerable number of transactions have been com pleted on the Stock Exchange.

Mr. W. L. Webb (No. 8, Finch-lane, E.C., and Stock Exchange), in his remarks upon the Stock and Share Market, observes that the two accounts have peen marked for the comparatively small amount of business going forward, but considering the great continental disturbance which has now contained since July prices have been in the main steady. Investors will, however, find on looking over the official list many things worth attention at the present time and altogether removed from the chance of being affected with the war, such as gas, water, dock, insurance, telegraph, and foreign and British mine share; among the latter may be mentioned Capa Copper, Don Pedro, Eberhardt and Aurora, Port Phillip, Taquaril, South Aurora, Yuba and Eetipso, Assheton, Devon Great Consols, East Caradon, East Lovell, Herodsfoot, Prince of Wales, Tincroft, Wheal Grenville, Kitty St. Agacs, Tankerville, Van, West (Wales, Tincroft, Wheal Grenville, Kitty St. Agacs, Tankerville, Van, West (Staffing Form), and the principle of Wales, and the present of the standard of investment, to take the preculation to spread the invest-seculative a kind of investment, to take the preculation to spread the invest-seculative as many undertakings as possible. The list could be considerably increased, and no doubt before the year is far advanced many mines will come to the front that have been for some time in abeyance or before unheard of. The mineral wealth of England and Wales, America, and other parts must discovers unquestionable and vast wealth. Mr. W. L. WEBB (No. 8, Finch-lane, E.C., and Stock Exchange)

GOLD IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—A party of Ballarat mining men have applied to the Government to grant them 10,000 acres of land in the Murray Flats, adjoining the Tungkillo Special Survey, for the purpose of prospecting for gold by deep sinking in what the believe to be the old bed of the river. The proposal has been very favourably received, and the Government have acceeded to it so far as to allow of a lease for five years at a peppercorn rental being granted on right of purchase at 5s, for the block of 10,000 acres, conditionally on 10,000. heing spent in the search. The subject is being brought 10,0001. being spent in the search. The subject is being brought

A COAL PIT ON FIRE FOR ONE HUNDRED YEARS.-One of the A COAL PIT ON FIRE FOR ONE HUNDRED YEARS.—One of the most curious phenomena in connection with coal mining is exhibited at Earl Fitswilliam's Bank Coiliery, near Rotherham. This pit caught fire one hundred year ago, and all the efforts of the workmen at the time and subsequently have been quite ineffectual to extinguish it. A short time ago it was ascertained that the flames were approaching the bottom of the shaft, and it was then resolved, if possible, to stay their progress, so that they might not extend to other parts of the workings. At length the superintendent of the colleries, Mr. T. Cooper, conceived the idea of building a wail to shut in the fire, and in order to ascertain the best site for this wail, several of the officials crept on their hands and knees, through the dense stilling smoke, as far as possible into the workings. Their efforts were successful, and a wall is now completed nearly 1000 yards in length, and varying from 9 inches to 5 feet in thickness. At distances varying from 30 to 50 yards, metal pipes have been inserted into this wall, which are securely plugged at the end, so that at any time, by removing the plugs, the state of the air on the side of the fire, and even the position of the fire testif, can be ascertained. So intense is the heat arising from this fire, that people possessing gardens above the coiliery declare that the growth of plants is materially affected, and they are enabled to obtain two and three crops every year.

STEAM PUMPING ENGINE.—The invention of Messrs. J. R. MAX-WELL and E. Cope, Cincinnati, consists in the application and arrangement of the parts employed for moving the main slide valve or valves of the engine with the least possible friction of such parts, so as to cause a certain or positive motion of the valves at all times, either when the piston is working at slow or quick speeds, or in changing the direction of its stroke under any pressure of steam that may be employed for working the engine.

PURE COAL-TO COLLIERY OWNERS AND OTHERS. WANTED, at the LANDORE SIEMENS-STEEL WORKS,
LANDORE, near SWANSEA, SOUTH WALES, a SUPPLY of COAL
OR ANTHRACITE, of any description, or of COKE, perfectly FREE from
SULPHUR.
Samples of about 1 lb. weight, for analysis, to be forwarded, carriage paid, to
the Manager, at the Works.

WANTED, a QUANTITY of FLUOR-SPAR, clean, and free from all other materials.

Apply, "X. X.X.," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, stating price, and when delivery will be given.

TO MINE MANAGERS.

WANTED, immediately, a COMPETENT MANAGER for an EXTENSIVE LEAD MINE in CORNWALL. Must have had previous experience in lead mining, and be able to produce credentials as to character and capability.

Apply, in the first instance, to "X. Y. Z.," Post Office, Wormwood-street, London, E.C.

WANTED, for the BEREHAVEN MINES, IRELAND, a competent SURVEYOR, DIALLER, and MAPPER, who will make himself generally useful, as directed by the Manager. Salary, £10 10s. permanth.

ionen. Applications, with copies of 'testimonials, to be sent to Mr. George Bacox, ecretary, Berehaven Mining Company (Limited), Westmoreland-street, Dublin.

WANTED, TO PURCHASE, from FIVE to TEN TONS weekly of SULPHATE of BARYTES.
Send all particulars to "E. M. N.," Post Office, Barton-on-Humber.

WANTED, by the Advertiser, a SITUATION in a LEAD SMELTING WORKS. Abroad preferred. Understands smelting, crystallization, &c. Can assay, keep books; also the erection of furnaces. Address, "Lead," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

SECRETARYSHIP.

A FLOURISHING COLLIERY COMPANY is in WANT of a Gentleman as SECRETARY, and one who can INTRODUCE a SMALL MOUNT of ADDITIONAL CAPITAL. Apply, by letter, to F. G. BREACHER and Co., 4, 5, and 6, Great St. Helen's, ondon.

L EAD AND COAL MINING.—GENTLEMEN DESIROUS of EMBARKING in these PURSUITS may obtain PARTICULARS of ENTERPRISES promising excellent returns on outlays varying from £2000 to £10,000, by applying to OLIVER V. PUGH, Solicitor, Llanfyllin, via Oswestry.

MANUFACTURER OF A MANURE, established eighteen years, wishes to APPOINT a few RESPECTABLE AGENTS. Good commission.

Apply by letter, addressed "Manure Agency," 17, Devonshire-square, Londen, E.

THOROUGHLY PRACTICAL MINING AGENT REQUIRED A TO MANAGE IRON ORE MINES.

Address, stating salary expected and references, to "A. B. and Co.," care of Davies and Co., Advertising Agents, Finch-lane, Corribill.

MINING SHARES FOR SALE.—OFFERS WANTED for 50 Anglo-Italian, 35 North Jane, 28 Wheal Ida, 50 Tamar Valley, 25 Great aradon, 50 East New Loveli, and 50 Nerbudda,—all calls pair.

Address, "Shares," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Floet-street, E.C.

SHARES WANTED, and BEST PRICE will be GIVEN for ANY NUMBER-CARN BREA, KITTY (Lelant), ST. IVES CONSOLS. 77, Old Broad-street, E.C.—Jan. 6, 1871. H. B. RYE.

TERRAS MINE.—FOR SALE, TWENTY-FIVE or FIFTY SHARES, at 30s, each.
Address, "X. X.," Messrs. Barber and Son, 13, Royal Exchange, London.

TO BE SOLD, for the unexpired term of a lease of 42 years, a NET RENTAL of £110 per annum, payable quarterly. In the City of London, secured on three granite quarries of vast extent in Devonshire. The property is unencumbered and extra parochial. Price, £1100.

For particulars, apply to Mr. Carne, 12, North-buildings, Broad-street Terminus, London, E.C.

NAMITE, or NOBEL'S PATENT SAFETY BLASTING POWDER—the MOST SAFE, ECONOMICAL, and POWERFUL SUBSTANCE for all BLASTING PURPOSES—can be supplied through— WM. DIESELDORFF, 11, Hope Street, Glasgow. (Sole Agent for Scotland.)

THE LONDON STOCK AND SHARE AGENCY.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE LONDON HOUSE AND INVESTMENT COMPANY.

Mining, Railway, Bank, and Miscellaneous Shares Bought and Sold by com mission.

An Investment Circular and Guide to Investors now ready, post-free for three stamps.

OFFICES, -165, STRAND, LONDON (NEAR SOMERSET HOUSE).

WANTED, FOR CASH, at lowest market price :-CASH, at lowest market 50 AGAR, call paid. 50 CREBOR. 10 COOK'S KITCHEN. 10 EAST BASSET. 20 KITTY (ST. AGNES). 10 MARGARET. 20 NORTH CROFTY. 25 ROSEWALL HILL. 50 SOUTH CONDURROW. 25 WHEAL UNY. State number. Messrs. Bishop and Co., 32, Nicholas-lane, London, E.C.

T. R. C. O. M. Y. N., STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
al, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Investors in mines will do well to apply to Mr. Comyn for shares in West
Jewell and Excelsion Tin, and Harewood Consols Copper, Mines. He
has business in these shares at such prices as must leave a very large profit
either for sale hereafter or for invectment.
Every description of Stocks and Shares dealt in. References given.
Bankers: National Provincial Bank of England, E.C.

GREAT WEST CHIVERTON MINE COMPANY (LIMITED) 9, Dowgate Hill, London, 6th January, 1871.

OTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of this company will be HELD at the company's offices, as above, on THURSDAY, the 19th day of January instant, at Twolve of the clock at noon precisely, for the purpose of considering the expediency of altering the Articles of Associations of the company, when resolutions for that purpose will be proposed and submitted to the meeting.

By order of the Board,

JOHN BROADBENT, Jun., Secretary.

NANTEOS CONSOLS LEAD MINING COMPANY

ANTEOS CONSOLS LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).
At an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of this company, held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, E.C., on the 4th inst., at which shareholders holding 6345 shares were represented in person and by proxy—
MR. J. W. WILLIAMSON in the chair,—

Mr. J. W. WILLIAMSON in the chair,—
The following resolutions were unanimously passed:—
That the resolutions passed at the last meeting, that no further shares be issued under par, and that the remaining unissued shares be issued at par, be and are hereby rescluded.
That with the view of obtaining further capital for the working of the company, the present shareholders shall relinquish one-half of the shares they at present hold in the company shall relinquish one-half of the company may be offered at a discount, and on such terms as to payment as the directors may find convenient.
That the managing director having tendered his resignation, the same be and

That the managing director having tendered his resignation, the same be and

is hereby accepted.

That a vote of thanks be tendered to the Chairman.

GUIDE TO INVESTORS. Published monthly. Post free

Published monthly. Post free,

PARGO'S "GUIDE TO INVESTMENTS"

affords information ample and correct of all the best-paying investments.

Capitalists and men of business should consult the "Guide" for valuable and reliable intelligence.

THOMAS SPARGO, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, E.C.

ZINC AND LEAD ORES.

I BUY at the HIGHEST PRICES :-

I BUY AUTHO HIGHEST PRICES;—
1.—BLENDED, CALAMINE (raw or calcined), SILICATE of ZINC, &c.
2.—LEAD-SILVER ORES of every kind.
3.—RAW MIXED ORES—viz., blende or calamine, combined with lead ores.
4.—ZINC or LEAD oxides, scoria, ashes; SULPHATE of LEAD, &c.
I BUY ANY QUANTITIES, HOWEVER LARGE, AND CONTRACT FOR AS MANY CONSECUTIVE YEARS AS DESIRED, GIVING TO SELLERS EVERY GUARANTEE AND REFERENCE THEY ARE PLEASED TO STIPULATE. Particulars and list of prices on application.

ARMAND FALLIZE, Ingénieur, à Liége (Belgium).

GOLD MINING IN CALIFORNIA, NEVADA, &c.

MR. WILLIAM NETTLE, of CORNWALL, having been practically engaged in Gold Mining in California for a period of Fifteen Years, is now PREPARED to GIVE the MOST RELIABLE INFORMATION and SOUNDEST ADVICE to ENGLISH CAPITALISTS, to whom valuable, practical information is desired.

Mr. NETLE is now in Cornwall for a short time, and is prepared to meet any parties in London or elsewhere previously to his again proceeding to California. Mr. NETLE was practically ongaged as assayer at the Feock Lead and Silver Smelting Works, Cornwall, for many years before he went to California.

Address, Mr. WILLIAM NETLE, Colbeacon Cottage, Lostwithiel, Cornwall,

FOR SALE, PER PRIVATE CONTRACT, an excellent 30-inch cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 9 ft. stroke, equal to new.

Apply to—
Mr. T. W. ROBINSON, HAYLE, CORNWALL.

		LEAD	OR	ES			
Date.	Mines.	Tons.	Price	per	to	n.	Purchasers.
Dec. 2-1	Pool Park	20	*** £12	0	6		P. Glover.
296	reat Laxey	100	21	0	0		Burry Port Company.
30 - 1	Dyliffe	111/6 .	11	- 1	G		Walker Parker & Co.
******	ditto	11% .	11	- 1	6		Adam Evton
31E	Swich Consols	50	*** 13	18	0		Sima. Willyama & Co.
-1	swadrain Consol	8 30	*** 10	19	0		ditto
-(wmbyr	30	10	12	0		Mining Co. of Ireland.

BLENDE. Mine, Tons. Price per ton. Purchasers,

-West Esgair Lie. 20 £2 18 0 Dillwyn and Co.

-Talacre 118 4 4 0 Bagilit Smelting Co.

BLACK TIN.

Date. Mine. Tonse. q. lb. Price p. ton. Amount. Purchasers. Dec. 31—Pedn-an-drea ... 11 15 0 4 ... £79 10 0 ... £934 5 4—Bissoc.

COPPER ORES.

l			Sam	pled Dec				old at Swar		Jan.	3.			
ľ		Tons	s. P	roduce.	ł	ric	е.	Mines.	Tons	. P	roduce.	P	rice	ρ.
К	Cape						0	Berehaven	80		814			.0
ı	ditto	50		281/8	. 17	14	6	ditto	134		95/4		0	ŏ
ı	ditto	50		281/4	. 17	11	6	ditto	70		914	5	14	6
ı	ditto	50		281/4	. 17	18	6	ditto	77		934	5	15	Ö
ı	ditto	68		281/2	. 18		0	Knockmah	on123		8%	5	8	0
•	ditto	52		281/2	. 18	1	6	ditto	90		716	4	4	õ
1	ditto	. 65		281/2	. 17	19	6	ditto	102		71/4	4	Ä	0
ı	ditto	64		281/2	. 18	0	6	Copper Ore	47		1814	11	11	0
ı	ditto	64		2814	. 17	18	0	ditto	6		243/8	15	- 6	ŏ
	ditto	64		281/4	. 17	18	0	ditto	1		305%	19	7	0
ı	ditto	19		273/2	. 17	2	6	Lisbon Ore	41		935%	14	15	0
1	ditto	10		341/6	. 21	6	1)	Copper Ore	. 38		4%	0	13	0
	ditto	5		2916	. 18	11	0	Sobral	. 15		991/	14	8	0
1	W. Canada.					7	0	ditto	16		9532	16	11	0
	ditto	. 70		19%	. 12	8	0	ditto	A		9.3/	10		0
	ditto					7	6	ditto	. 4		22		4	
	ditto	. 60		2032	19	15	0	ditto	10	****		4	13	0
	ditto	60		903/	19	17	0	ditto	10	****	9	5	10	0
	ditto					ii	0	ditto	10	****			7	6
	ditto	90		901/	. 12	9	0	Anothellen	10		4/2	2	6	0
	ditto	69	****	1012	. 12	0	0	Australian	16	****	12 9		0	0
	ditto	69	****	1914	. 11	19	0	ditto	9	****	71/8	4	5	0
3	Moonta	0.02		1014	110	10	6		21		18%	11	5	0
4	ditto	00		10/2	. 10				•• 13		151/2	10	11	0
	ditto	04		16/2	. 10	7	6		3		9	5	1	6
	ditto	. 04		10/2	. 10	9	0		3		141/2	8	10	0
	ditto	. 84	****	16/2		9	0	Copper Reg	z 16		101/4	6	4	
	ditto					0	0	ditto	46		27	16	10	0
١.	ditto				. 12	2	0	ditto	23		231/4	14	8	0
1	Paramatta	54	****	13%	. 8	11	6	Telhadella	36		175/9	11	6	0
	ditto	. 53		181/2	. 8	12	0	Copper Ore	15		1516	9	12	0
	ditto	. 51		131/2	. 8	10	6	ditto	. 5		125/4	7	15	0
	ditto					12	6	ditto	6		901/	10	15	o
	ditto	. 57		141/2	. 9	0	0	Azambugei	ra 17		3012	19	0	0
	ditto	. 56		181/4	. 8	16	6	C. Regulus	9		4012	94	10	6
	ditto					1	0	Cape Ore	16		111%	0	18	0
						NAT					/4	0	10	U
				010	10	AL	1	RODUCE.						

| TOTAL PRODUCE. | Cape Ore | 611 | \$210,946 | 19 | 0 | Sobral | 79 | \$6 | 726 | 2 | West Canada | 586 | 7,802 | 15 | 0 | Australian | 65 | 580 | 7 | Moonta Ore | 575 | 6,275 | 3 | 0 | Copper Regulus | 85 | 1,189 | 16 | Berehaven | 361 | 2,643 | 10 | 6 | Berehaven | 361 | 2,643 | 10 | 0 | Copper Ore | 26 | 259 | 5 | Knockmahon | 315 | 1,470 | 12 | 0 | Azambugeira | 17 | 323 | 0 | Copper Ore | 54 | 663 | 14 | 0 | Copper Regulus | 9 | 220 | 14 | Lisbon Ore | 41 | 664 | 15 | 0 | Cape Ore | 16 | 110 | 8 | Copper Ore | 38 | 100 | 14 | 0 | Cape Ore | 16 | 110 | 8 | COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

NO SALE on January 24. 3314 £36,840 1 6

TOTALS AND AVERAGES.

21 cwts. Produce. Price. Per unit. Standard.

Whole sale.. 3314 17% ..£11 2 4 12s, 7d. ..£ 84 16 0

COPPER ORES. Sampled Dec. 21, and sold at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth, Jan. 5.

ı			-	-	-		dell, ball. b.		
ļ	Mines.	Tons.		ice.		Mines.	Tons.	Price	
1	West Seton				6	West Damsel	40	£3 7	
١		60		2	6	ditto	33	3 11	6
		59	. 5	4	0	South Crofty	76	2 1	0
		56	. 2	8	6	ditto	80	2 14	-
	ditto	49	. 7	11	6	North Downs	41	5 12	- 2
	ditto	48	. 7	11	6	ditto	39	6 0	- 2
	East Pool	83	. 2	9	0	ditto	25	4 4	1
l	ditto	51	. 2	14	6	Carn Camborne .	55	9 7	1
ľ	ditto	46	. 2	14	6	ditto	40	2 14	
ı	ditto	30	. 2	17	6	ditto	5	2 11	
		15		9	0	Poldice	40	2 14	
	New Pembroke			9	6		28		
ı		60		11	0	East Seton	89	5 18	
l	West Basset			7	6	Mellanear	H	9 19	
ì		41		5	0				
		35		11	6	Champion's Ore	18	3 3	
	South Frances			11	0	South Corn Bree	**** 01 ****	4 13	
		97		16	0	South Carn Brea	**** 12 ****	4 0	
				i	6	ditto	10	1 6	
		25		6	6	Phillips's Ore	18	4 1	
		19			-		9		
		18		14	6	South Dolcoath.	7	3 8	
	West Damsel	99	. 3	8	U	Tremillian's Ore	8	3 1	4

TOTAL PRODUCE.

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.
Names. Tons, Amoun
 Names.
 Tons.
 Amount.

 Vivian and Sons
 31094
 £1514 17 10

 Grenfell and Sons
 34995
 1948 8 10

 Sims, Willyams, and Co.
 5
 12 15 0

 Williams, Foster, and Co.
 353
 1575 5 6

 Mason and Elkington
 31494
 1366 5 10

 Sweetland, Tuttle, and Co.
 277
 867 8 6

NO SALE on Thursday next, Jan. 12.
Copper ores for sale at the Royal Hotel, Truro, on Thursday week—Mines and Copper ores for sale at the Royal Hotel, Truro, on Thursday week—Mines and Parcels.—Devon Great Consols 1408—South Caradon 505—Marke Valley 474—Brookwood 321—East Caradon 229—West Maria and Fortescue 210—Wheal Friendship 200—Gunnislake (Clitters) 200—Kelly Bray 1200—West Caradon 95—Prince of Wales 90—Wheal Crelake 64—Copper Hill 21.—Total, 3967 tons.

At all Libraries and Booksellers, post 8vo., with Map, 10s. 6d. (London: Longmans and Co., Paternoster-row.)

(London: Longmans and Co., Paternoster-row.)

WESTWARD BY RAIL: From New York to San Francisco.—
By W. F. RAE.

"The increasing interest felt in this country in all that relates to the Pacific States, in consequence of the large amount of British capital invested in the Mines, will doubtless cause Mr. W. F. Rae's 'Westward by Rail' to be read by a very large number of Englishmen; and as it is as amusing as it is repicte with information, no one will regret an acquaintance with it. An enthe chapter is devoted to the description of the State of Nevada and its sliver treasures, and in this connection Mr. Rec affords a useful into to intending investors. It is book should be carefully studied by all classes of readers, both in England and America."—Mining Journat.

Notiges to Congespondenis.

* Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Number-during the pastyear being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be filed on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

URLEIGH ROCK DRILL.—" B. F. S." (Houghton, Lake Superlor).—Your note has been forwarded to the representative of the patentees in this country, and full particulars will be forwarded, by next mail, as to machinery required, cost, &c. The drill could, no doubt, be as advantageously used for copper as for any other kind of mining.

VEGETABLE CHARCOAL.—If "S. J. B." will state; for what purpose, and where he requires a supply, he may learn particulars from "R. L.," 39, Cornwalls street, Liverpool.

street, Liverpool.
Received,—"J. A. B." (Denver, Cal.)—"Fair Dealing"—"An Old Miner."
SHARE DEALING.—We never interfere in the sale or purchase of shares; neither do we recommend any particular mine for investment or speculation, or broker through whom business should be transacted. The addresses of most of the latter appear in our advertising columns.

CALE FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.—Our charge for general advertisements is—fo six lines and under, 4s.; per line afterwards, 8d. Average, 12 words per line

THE MINING JOURNAL, Bailway and Commengial Gazette.

LONDON, JANUARY 7, 1871.

THE TRUCK ACT.

THE TRUCK ACT.

It is to be sincerely hoped that the enquiry now being conducted into the operation of the Truck Act by the Special Commissioners appointed by Her Majesty's Government may result in some practical and satisfactory solution of the intricate questions, both of social and political economy, by which that "rough and ready" piece of legislation is surrounded. The Truck Act is based upon no principle which, abstractedly considered, can be sustained in argument. Abstractedly, there is no valid reason why an employer should not contract to pay for labour on any terms in which he may agree with his employee, On the the other hand, there is no valid reason why an employee should not contract to sell his labour on any terms that may appear to him an equivalent. There can, however, be no doubt that at employee should not contract to sell his labour on any terms that may appear to him an equivalent. There can, however, be no doubt that at the time of the passing of the Truck Act the existence of a very serious grievance had been clearly demonstrated. It was found that in certain localities and in certain trades the employment of the labour in those localities and in those trades in which the workmen had been educated, and from which only they could derive their livilhood, was concentrated in the hands of a comparatively few men of means. These men of former times determined only to employ the labour of these who were reparsed to take a very small proportion of their These men of former times determined only to employ the labour of those who were prepared to take a very small proportion of their wages in money, and a very large proportion in high-priced and inferior provisions. It was also clearly substantiated in numerous instances that the workman was the victim of a gross practical fraud, from which he had no escape, and for which he had no remely. This bred great dissatisfaction and irritation amongst a large and worthy class of Her Majesty's subjects; and it became necessary, at almost any cost, to find a remedy for the crying injustice. The indignation aroused in the minds of our law makers of those times by the scandalous revelations then made was such that all abstract principles were discarded; and it was peremptorily enacted that under no circumstances was an employer of labour to contract with or pay an employee except in the current coin of the realm.

no circumstances was an employer of labour to contract with or pay an employee except in the current coin of the realm.

Any intringement of this was to be visited on the employer with very serious consequences, affecting his pocket in the first instance; and, upon a third conviction, his person as well—for he might be sent to prison—whilst there was no appeal from any sentence pronunced against him. The bench of justice was also further guarded by a provision that no magistrate could act who had near relatives in certain enumerated trades in which the truck system was rife.

Of course, on the other hand, as was natural with legislators whose

nounced against him. The bench of justice was also further guarded by a provision that no magistrate could act who had near relatives in certain enumerated trades in which the truck system was rife. Of course, on the other hand, as was natural with legislators whose connections were principally associated with agricultural pursuits, farmers were exempted from the operation of the Act. They might at any time pay their men with mangy bacon or rotten potatoes, in lieu of current coin. That this exemption might not be too conspicuous, contractors who were engaged in large public works had the same privilege extended to them. The Truck Act is thoroughly English. There is an evident strong determination to put down a system of proved and crying injustice; a casting aside of theoretical abstract principles for a practical good; a leaning to class interests, and not without a spice of jobbery.

It might have been supposed that with machinery of this powerful character the tommy shop would have been altogether extinguished. But establishments of this description have been found to be of so much practical utility, both to employers and employed, that the system is almost as extensive now as in former times. Probably the aggregate returns of tommy shops at the present time is two or three-fold what they were at the passing of the Act. But the wholesome dread inspired by the stringent clauses of the Act has led the employer to deal with his employee more fairly now than at that earlier period. At the same time, the evidence that has been taken by the present Commission makes it plain that there are still cases where oppressive injustice operates. At the same time, we have upon record the evidence of clergymen and others of undoubted impartiality and respectability that in certain cases the introduction of the tommy shop has been a decided blessing to the workman, his wife, and his children. From this we gather that an ill-conducted shop, kept by and respectability that in certain cases the introduction of the tommy shop has been a decided blessing to the workman, his wife, and his children. From this we gather that an ill-conducted shop, kept by an avaricious employer, is a source of the greatest dissatisfaction to the workpeople, whilst a well-conducted shop, where goods of a fair average quality and price are to be obtained, is frequently no small boon. Where large sums of money are distributed amongst unskilled artizans it is lamentable to know how very considerable a portion the men squander in a manner altogether inimical to their own and their families' good. It is within our own knowledge that after the closing of a provision store connected with an extensive calliery and closing of a provision store connected with an extensive colliery and ironworks the wives went in a body and petitioned the masters to reopen it. It was evident that the condition of the women had in every way deteriorated in the two years' interval of the closed shop The convenience and utility of certain well-regulated shops both to employers and employed are so great that they override the terms of a highly penal statute. That being so, the duty of the Legislature is not to discard the useful element in climinating the mischievous, May not a solution of this problem be found in some such propositions as the following: s as the following:—
| ... That all shops upon which the employer gives orders, the amount

of which he desires to stop from wages, should be licensed.

2.—That shops so licensed should be inspected from time to time

by some properly constituted authority.

3.—That any complaints as to the quality or price of any goods supplied in lieu of cash wages should be heard and adjudged by that

4.—That that authority should have power to close any licensed shop, or to withdraw the license, on just cause of complaint being established. In fact, the authority should be a Court of Arbitration, with power to hear evidence on oath, to inflict fines, and to award expenses. It should consist of a central and of district boards, with inspectors. The expenses of this machinery, in doing real justice between all parties, could be defrayed out of the payment of licences.

an active and experienced authority being created to see fair play as between all parties. No abstract principle would be violated. By a wide distribution of licenses a field would be opened for competition in the truck-shop world hitherto unknown, for many employers would make arrangements to draw upon licenced shops instead of keeping a shop of their own. Truck would be given, not on the credit of the bearer of the note, but of the employer who had signed it, and the small shopkeepers would be able to do not only a good, but a secure trade, practically free from bad debts.

THE DERBYSHIRE MINERAL CUSTOMS.

THE DERBYSHIRE MINERAL CUSTOMS.

The Royal Duchies of Cornwall and Lancaster have been for thousands of years historically famous for the great extent and value of their minerals; the former being renowned for its yield of copper and tin, and the latter for its production of lead. But whilst the Dukes of Cornwall have never slept upon their proprietary rights, but have auxiously held to, and still hold and enjoy, their royalties, yet the Dukes of Lancaster have, at least in Derbyshire, allowed their mineral prerogatives to be so usurped by the people, and for so long a time, as to give rise to some of the most remarkable and eccentric of abnormal mining customs.

These customs are localised in two adjacent mineral districts, covering the western and north-western portions of Derbyshire. The

These customs are localised in two adjacent mineral districts, covering the western and north-western portions of Derbyshire. The one being called the High Peak mineral district, embracing the King's Field, and certain parts of the hundred of High Peak, and legalised by statute 14 and 15 Vic., chap. 94. The other being styled the Derbyshire mineral district, running over the Soke and Wapentake of Wirksworth, and the manors or liberties of Crich Ashford, Stoney Middleton and Eyam, Hartington, Litton, Peak Forest, Tideswell, and Youlgrave, and sanctioned by statute 15 and 16 Vic., chap. elxiii. Both the High Peak and the Derbyshire districts are governed and regulated by sets of articles, or mining customs, almost identical in form and substance, the differences between them being extremely trifling and unimportant.

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extremely trifling and unimportant.

The above Derbyshire customs, as regards the district of Eyam, have lately been brought to the attention of the public by an adjudication of Sir R. Malins, V.C., in the case of Wright v. Pitt, a notice of which appeared in last week's Mining Journal. The custom under consideration was the first, as modified by the statute 15 and 16 Vic., chap. clxiii., see, 26. Such custom empowers "all subjects of this realm to search for, sink, and dig mines, or veins of lead ore, upon, in, or under all manner of lands of whose inheritance they may be (churches, churchyards, places of public worship, burial). lead ore, upon, in, or under all manner of lands of whose inheritance they may be (churches, churchyards, places of public worship, burial grounds, dwelling-houses, orchards, gardens, pleasure grounds, and highways excepted). And the above modifying section 26, after reciting that the owners of certain lands and hereditaments within the manor or liberty of Eyam, usually called "ancient freeholds," claimed to be exempt from all mineral customs, enacted that until it should be found by law that such lands and hereditaments were subject to such customs, nothing in the said Act contained should extend any mineral law or custom to such lands and hereditaments, or any of them, nor to give any authority to search for mines or reins.

extend any mineral law or custom to such lands and hereditaments, or any of them, nor to give any authority to search for mines or veins of lead ore in, under, or upon any of such lands and hereditaments. The legal point in the case was whether the defendants, who were lessees of certain minerals in Eyam, were entitled to disregard their lesse, and mine the demised minerals under the custom, and so escape payment of the royalties, &c., which they, as lessees, lad covenanted to pay. The Vice-Chancellor, in effect, held that the defendants were bound to render to the plaintiffs the covenanted royalties, and were not instifled in ignoring their lesse or in working made. and were not justified in ignoring their lease, or in working under the custom. Whilst giving judgment, the learned judge very justly observed that the above customs were so peculiar that he confessed that if the Act of Parliament which regulated them had demolished them altogether it would not have been to the great disadvantage of the public—a judicial expression of opinion which is a direct confir-mation of a statement to be found in the preface to TAPPING'S legal treatise on the above customs, to the effect that the whole Act seems treatise on the above customs, to the effect that the whole Act seems to have been got up by a party of private landowners, at the expense of the miners, not on the grounds of public utility, nor for the enconragement of mining, but for the founding of mining courts on every acre of their estates. It is, therefore, our hope, in the interest of good mining, that the effect of the judgment will be to cause the abrogation of these onerous and abnormal customs, and, in the result, to relegate to the landowners their natural right to work and enjoy the minerals lying under their several demesnes. The Derbyshire customs appear to us to be violations of private rights, and to be totally destitute of public utility. As to the High Peak customs, it may be observed that as the Crown surrendered public property to the public they, the customs, are not open to serious objection, although the policy of their institution is, on other grounds, extremely doubtful.

THE SCOTCH IRON TRADE OF 1870.

From the summary of the Scotch Iron Trade which we were enabled to present to our readers last week, it would be seen that it not only retains its position prosperously, but has shown a pliant elasticity in the face of opposing competitive and commercial influences. In order to meet the competition of other districts, the practical minds in the North have patented with the close of the year new methods of smelt-ing and puddling iron, as well as new appliances for welding iron and steel tubes, &c. Should these patents prove successful, Scotch fronmasters will be placed in a more favourable position to cope with their rivals in the South, both in economical production and The aspects of Scotch business at the beginning and during the

ourse of the year just closed is well stated in the Circular of Messrs.

JAMES WATSON and Co. :-

course of the year just closed is well stated in the Circular of Messrs, JAMES WATSON and Co.:—

The year just closed hade fair at its commencement to assume proportions of prosperity which our trade had not enjoyed for some years previous; orders for wrought-iron of every description were abundant, whilst foundries were fully longaged, and enquiries for new enterprises plentiful. Despite those favourable circumstances, however, the price of warrants, which at the beginning of Jamary stood at 58s, per ton steadily declined, nutil in March 58s, 66l, per ton was reached. About this time the extraordinary activity prevalent in the iron trades of Middlesborough and Wales, and the comparatively low stocks of raw material in those districts began to attract considerable attention. This, combined with the prospect of a large shipping demand for Scotch pig-iron, and the likelihood of its being still further augmented by a reduction in the Customs attriffs of Germany and the United States, caused a strong speculative demand for warrants, and prices rapidly improved, until, with slight fluctuations, 61s, 6d, was paid on June 7. The high prices current stimulated production, and, the demand for warrants being freely met, stecks in store rapidly increased, and prices receded to 58s, 6d, per ton early in July. At this point political complications began to exercise an adverse indicace on our market, and the panic caused by the sudden outbreak of hostillities between Farnes and Pressa had an immediate and disastrons effect upon prices, within a week 51s, per ton being a pred for warrants. Since then, although the shipments and local demand in one been so prejudicially affected as might have been anticipated, neverneless the depression caused by the unlooked for prolongation of the Franco-German struggle, and the distrust occasioned by Russia's proc dure with regard to the Treaty of 1856, Ana 52s, per ton.

Of the expects, foreign constwice, and by reid (655,000 tone).

Of the exports, foreign, coastwise, and by rail (655,000 tons)-

United States , 97,200 , 111,000 , British America . , 93,200 , 32,100 , 34,600 , East Indies, China, Australia, South America, & 10,000 . Continued activity prevails in our shipbuilding yards, and the prospects for the ensuing year, as shown by the following figures, are still encouraging:—There ware built in 1870 about 149 iron vessures. are still encouraging:—There ware built in 1870 about 149 iron vessels, of about 168,870 tons, against 234 of 189,200 tons in 1869, and 193 of 166,350 tons in 1868. There were, in addition, 8 composite vessels, of about 6000 tons. Of the number of iron vessels 121 were iron screw steamers, of 133,000 tons, being the largest number of this class of vessels launched in any former year. The prospects of next year are very encouraging, as there are now building 123 vessels, of 155,500 tons, against 95, of 123 tons, at the close of last year.

matters the opening of unimportant road-side stations, and the small reduction in the charge for transmission, are, so far as the commercial community is concerned, but miscrable equivalents.

PROSPECTS OF 1871.

Regarding the prospects of the British iron trade for next year (says Mr. COLVIN) it is more than usually difficult to speak with any degree of certainty. The demand for North America, India, and other countries promises to be large; but, with a gigantic war raging on the Continent, and the political horizon cloudy in the extreme, it seems likely that in Europe more attention will for some time be attracted to questions of loans and armaments than to those useful public works which are the result and reward of peace and industry, and the only means of employing fully and profitably the immense resources of this country for the production of all kinds of iron. The truth is, the world seems weary of this warfare. If only the ambition of kings and the semi-civilisation of a nation would give a period of repose, with the aid of iron the world would become prosperous and blessed.

EDUCATION OF MINING ENGINEERS IN SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

EDUCATION OF MINING ENGINEERS IN SOUTH

STAFFORDSHIRE.

The opinion is very generally entertained among practical men, and there is doubtless a good foundation for it, that the kind of education required by those entrusted with the management of industrial affairs, more especially when the business carried on is attended with danger to the workmen, is not so much that obtainable in the high-class school or college as that afforded by contact with men of greater experience in the same business, who have encountered and overcome obstacles in the ordinary course of working. This is especially the case in mining engineering; the most profound knowledge of chemistry, mechanics, and varioùs other sciences are of but little real utility unless they be supplemented by netual experience in the mines. That a knowledge of the leading principles of the more important sciences is of immenso value to the mining engineer must be acknowledged, but care should be taken not to give so much attention to details as will lead to reliance being placed upon exact science rather than upon acquired experience. With very moderate and elementary scientific instruction the mining engineer can well dispense with any education beyond that obtainable in the mine itself and in the meeting rooms of the professional institutes, happily increasing so constantly in number in all our principal mining districts.

The Council of the South Midland Institute, in their report contained in the Transactions just issued, congratulate the members upon the very great success, and the continued favourable progress and prespects of the Institute. The number of members is now 137, the expenditure has been less than two-thirds of the receipts, and as the increase during the past year has been considerable, the Institute must be regarded as altogether in a very prosperous position. Every effort seems to have been made by the executive to bring such subjects before the members as shall be at once interesting and useful to them, and although hitherto the papers ha

PREVENTION OF COLLIERY EXPLOSIONS.—An improved magnetic safety-lamp lock, the invention of Mr. S. P. BIDDER, jun., was some time since described and illustrated in the Mining Journal. The essential feature of the lamp, it will be remembered, was that it could not be opened except at the lamp cabin. The bolt of the lock is thrown forward by a spring, and this spring, as well as all other parts of the lock, is completely enclosed in the case of the lamp. To withdraw the bolt, and thus permit of the lamp being opened, it is necessary that the entire lamp should be submitted to the action of a powerful electro-magnet, which is permanently fixed in the lamp cabin. The electro-magnet is wound round with No. 18 covered copper wire, and arranged under a brass ring let into the lamp table, so that it is beyond the reach of injury. The battery is an ordinary sixcelled carbon battery, with plates 7 by 6, charged with sulphuric acid and water. The cost of maintenance of this battery would not exceed 11.5 s, per annum, so that there could be no objection on the ground of expense. As no ordinary magnet that could be carried about would be of sufficient power to open the lamp, it was considered that no danger could possibly result. This opinion has been fully borne out by experience. The new lamp has been exclusively used in the Harceastle Collieries, in Staffordshire, for upwards of eighteen months, and during that time no accident whatever has occurred, although previously, owing to the very fiery nature of the coal wrought, casualties were, unfortunately, very frequent. In the same colliery, Mr. Bidder's bydraulie wedge for breaking down coal has also been casualties were, unfortunately, very frequent. In the same colliery, Mr. Bidder's hydraulic wedge for breaking down coal has also been adopted, and is giving every satisfaction, a far larger quantity of coal being raised than at any previous time. The objections urged against the instrument by the men upon its first introduction have almost entirely ceased, and most of them now freely acknowledge the many advantages grained by its use. advantages gained by its use.

BURLEIGH'S ROCK-DRILL.—In answer to several enquiries as to the success which has attended the working of the Burleigh Rock-Drill in this country, it may be stated that one of them is already in ordinary use at Mr. H. S. DUNN'S, Caprington Colliery, Kilmannock, and that gentleman writes that "it works splendidly." There is another at Messrs, G. and J. FENNING'S granite quarries at Shap, Westmoreland, but no certificate of its working has yet been received. With only the orders at present on hand they will shortly be within reach of inspection in all parts of the country. be within reach of inspection in all parts of the country.

THE FUTURE OF THE IRON TRADE.—In an interesting Circular on the position and prospects of the iron trade, Messrs. G. BAILEY TOMS and Co. remark that favourable influence has been exerted on the development of the iron manufacture of Great Britain during the receding period by the abundance of money in the open market the receding period by the abundance of money in the open market seeking temporary employment, whereby the rate of discount has remained at an average of about 3 per cent, for nearly twelve months; consequently there have been few cases of pecuniary embarrassment wherever legitimate mercantile operations have been the only sphere They see no reason why, with of business activity. They see no reason why, with the exercise of ordinary prudence on the part of Iron workers and iron capitalists, the existing rolling mills need lay off in idleness yet awhile, at any rate, through lack of rail orders to proceed with. Advices from Moscow are not discouraging with reference to the probable further extension of railways into Siberia and other remote provinces of the gigantic empire of the Czar during the year now opening; the raising of new capital in Russia for railway purposes is represented, however, as having becomes less easy. New railway schemes in Austria and Hungary are on foot, but until the war is over no effective measures can be taken for their execution, as the financial cenhep, or to withdraw the license, on just cause of complaint being established. In fact, the authority should be a Court of Arbitration, at the close of last year, a slight drawback was experienced in the Scotch iron trade by the transfer of the telegraphic system to the Post Office. Under the transfer of the telegraphic system to the Post Office. Under the transfer of the telegraphic system to the Post Office. Under the transfer of the telegraphic system to the Post Office. Under the transfer of the telegraphic system to the Post Office. Under the transfer of the telegraphic system to the Post Office. Under the transfer of the transfer of the telegraphic system to the Post Office. Under the transfer of the telegraphic system to the Post Office. Under the transfer of the t

closed-there exists some demand on Southern States account, elosed—there exists some demand on Southern States account. It is understood that a whole crop of fresh railroad enterprises is on foot throughout the Western and Southern parts of the Republic, provided the money be forthcoming for building them. Meanwhile, the struggle for commercial freedom in the American Congress is regarded in this country with intense, if not purely disinterested, watchfulness and concern; because nothing could so much advance the material interests of our Transatlantic cousins, as well as of ourselves, as the introduction into her ports of the shipbuilding and railroad iron of Great Britain free of that heavy customs' duty, which now presents so enormous an artificial obstacle to the growth of the mercantile marine, and the completion of the railway system, of the United States.

THE EXPORT COAL TRADE.—The quantity of coa exported from the United Kingdom in November was 966,430 tons, as compared with 774,410 tons in November, 1869, and 732,399 tons in November, 1868. 774,410 tons in November, 1869, and 732,399 tons in November, 1868. In these totals the exports made to France figured for 90,860 tons, ascompared with 158,560 and 138,577 tons respectively. In the eleven months ending Nov. 30 last year the exports were 10,576,880 tons, as compared with 9,679,942 tons in the corresponding period of 1869, and 10,042,111 tons in the corresponding period of 1868. In these totals the exports to France figured for 1,970,422 tons, against 1,794,918 tons and 1,722,377 tons respectively. The exports of coal increased last year to Russia, Sweden, Denmark, Prussia, the Hanse Towns, Holland, France, Spain, Italy, the United States, and Brazil, but they decreased France, Spain, Italy, the United States, and Brazil, but they decreased to British India. The value of the coal exported in November was 470,678*L*, against 375,178*L* in November, 1869, and 368,713*L* in November, 1868; and in the eleven months ending Nov. 30 last year 5,050,784*L*, as compared with 4,629,081*L* in the corresponding perio of 1869, and 4,963,684*L* in the corresponding period of 1868.

of 1869, and 4,963,684l. in the corresponding period of 1868.

SALT TRADE.—The quantity of rock salt sent down the River Weaver in the year ending March 31, 1870, reached 67,410 tons of 26 cwts., and of white salt 901,158 tons; the total, 968,568 tons, is larger than in any of the years over which the returns of the Keeper of Mining Records extends. Worcestershire produced in 1869, at Droitwich and Stoke Prior together, 195,000 tons of salt. The Belfast Salt Mining Company raised 17,472 tons; and there is now another company raising salt, but no returns were received from it. The export of salt from the United Kingdom advanced in 1869 to 833,316 tons, but the value was only 430,914l., being less than the value of the smaller export of the two preceding years. More than 240,000 tons were exported to British India in 1869, more than 214,000 tons to the United States, 94,000 tons to British North America, 74,000 tons to Russia. The total quantity of salt raised in the United Kingdom in the year was about 1,125,000 tons; the value estimated from the export return was 687,000l.

PURIFYING IRON AND MAKING STEEL FROM COMMON ENGLISH IRON-THE SHERMAN PROCESS.

ENGLISH IRON—THE SHERMAN PROCESS.

In a recent number of the Mining Journal reference was made to experiments lately made at the works of Sir John Brown and Co., Sheffield, showing the value of what is termed the "Sherman process" of purifying iron, and making steel of common English iron, Some details of Mr. Sherman's trials at those works are now offered. He was, it appears, applying his process there to the manufacture of iron and steel for about four weeks, and with satisfactory results. To show the authority for the opinion, some extracts from a full report of the results recorded by Mr. R. Hunt, who holds the position of tester, are subjoined. Mr. Hunt is constantly employed in testing by a hydraulic-machine and otherwise the great variety of work turned out by those extensive and well-managed works, to show that in strength, ductility, &c., it comes up to the contract requirements.

The reader will bear in mind that the material used by Mr. Sherman in the manufacture of the iron and crucible steel specified in the report of Mr. Hunt was Cleveland pig-iron, worth at the works about 2l. 10s. per ton, and that each brand was worked separately, without mixture with any other iron, and also that the tensile strength of "first-class" iron ship-plates required by our Admiralty and other Governments is—strength lengthways 22 tons to the square inch, and crossways 18 tons to the square inch; and that in the hot and cold bends none but the Dutch Government require the bend to be at an accute angle, which is far more trying to the iron than to bend it on a curve. With these explanations, extracts from the report of Mr. Hunt may be given:—

may be given :-

TESTS OF IRON PLATES MADE BY SHERMAN PROCESS,

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TESTS OF IRON PLATES MADE BY SHERMAN PROCESS.

Plate A 2, Longthrays.—Dimensions of piece cut from plate, 2:3 in, wide by 6:38 in, thick; breaking strain of piece, 19:75 tons; breaking strain per square inch original area, 29:60 tons; elongation, 17:4 per cent.; reduction of area, 29:49 per cent.; hot and cold bend of pieces about 10 in, square—hot bend at an acute angle 18:0.

A piece from same plato—Crossways: Dimensions, 2:4 in, by 0:38; breaking strain, 17:75 tons; breaking strain per square inch original area, 22:84 tons; clongation, 6 per cent.; reduction of area, 19:13 per cent.; hot bend at an acute angle, 30:2.—Lengthways: Dimensions, 19:15 of an inch by 1½; breaking strain, 29:55 tons; breaking strain strain acute angle, 30:2.—Sheaking strain strain certack; cold bend at an acute angle, 20:2.—Crossways: Breaking strain, 20:55 tons; breaking strain per square inch, 21:20 tons; breaking strain per square inch, 21:20 tons; breaking strain per square inch, 21:20 tons; breaking strain, 20:55 tons; breaking strain per square inch, 21:20 tons; breaking strain per square inch, 21:20 tons; breaking strain, 20:55 tons; breaking strain per square inch, 21:20 tons; breaking strain, 20:55 tons; breaking strain per square inch, 21:20 tons; breaking strain, 20:55 tons; breaking strain per square inch, 21:20 tons; breaking strain, 20:55 tons; breaking strain per square inch, 21:20 tons; breaking strain, 20:55 tons; breaking strain per square inch, 21:20 tons; breaking strain, 20:55 tons; breaking strain per square inch, 21:20 tons; breaking strain, 20:55 tons; breaking strain, 20:55 tons; breaking strain per square inch, 21:20 tons; breaking strain, 20:55 tons; breaking strai

of an inch by 1½; breaking strain, 25½ tons; breaking strain per square inch, 2557 tons; bot bend at an acute angle, 20°.—Crossways: Breaking strain, 26½ tons; breaking strain per square inch, 21°20 tons; bot bend at an acute angle, 9°; cold bend at an acute angle, 5°.

Cold Punching, Lengthways and Crossways.—Holes, 1 in. in diameter; from centre to centre of hole, 1½, in.; from edge to centre of hole, 1 in.; holes good.—Round Bar Iron: Diameter, 1 in. and 0°38; breaking strain, 41°57 tons; breaking strain per square inch original area, 27°24 tons; reduction of area, 52°58 per cent,; elongation, 29°7 per cent. [This bar was made of the Linthorp brand of pure Cleveland pig-iron, and special attention is directed to its tensile strength and ductility, which are certainly remarkable.]

CRUCIBLE STEEL.—Bar No. 3: Reduced to ½ in. square for testing; breaking strain per square inch original area, 55 tons; cold bend of bar 1½ in. square, 45°.—Bar No. 4: Dimensions, 0°52 x 0°51; breaking strain je 16°55 tons; breaking strain per square inch original area, 65°51 tons; elongation, 7°8 per cent.; reduction of area, 7°61 per cent.

BESSEMER STEEL.—Bar No. 386: Dimensions, 0°74 x 0°72; breaking strain, 16°75 tons; breaking strain per square inch original area, 65°51 tons; 25 tons of piece tested; breaking strain per square inch original area, 46°92 tons. "This bar (836) made a very good turning tool, and was used for turning a portion of a Bessemer steel piston-rod. Length turned, 5 ft.; diameter, 9 in.; depth cut, ¾ in.; area turned, 1698 square inches; not ground during this operation. Two turning tools made from this bar, 1½ in. square. Smiths' report on them—'The steel works well on the anvil, as perfect as the very best quality of engineers' tool steel, and stands fire well."

TURNER'S REPORT.—Two tools used in turning a large rough Bessemer steel shaft. The part turned, 4 ft. long and 12 in. in diameter; depth cut, ¾ in.; each toruning stools made from this bar, 1½ in. square of worked well on the smiths' anvil, sto

out to \(\frac{1}{2} \) in square, bent cold to \(180^0 \), heated, welded, and drawn out to \(\frac{1}{2} \) in square, quite sound, weld made without the application of any chemical substances. Cold tests of bars Nos. 2 and 3, \(\frac{1}{2} \) in square, crucible steel, colled into a helical (spinal) spring \(\frac{1}{2} \) in . In diameter, four colls. A portion of the same bar twisted five turns; all tests good.

It will be noticed that all the iron tests came up to and go beyond It will be noticed that all the iron tests came up to and go beyond the Government requirement. In tensile strength, both lengthways and crossways, several tons above; and when we consider that the Government tests are severe, and can be now made only of a high quality of costly pig-iron, and that the plates above named were made of Cleveland iron, without mixture with other irons, the result is certainly most important to this country, and must secure the careful and earnest consideration of men in and connected with the iron and steel trade. Mr. Sherman, after leaving Sheffield, continued his demonstrations at Stockton-on-Tees and Newcastle-on-Tyne with marked success. We have seen specimens of iron made by him from a single grade of Cleveland iron, which, for ductility, and clearness, and beauty of fibre, we have never seen surpassed, if equalled. Mr. and beauty of fibre, we have never seen surpassed, if equalled. Mr. Hunt's report on the crucible steel made by the "Sherman Process," out of Cleveland iron, speaks for itself, and tells a tale which by some will, no doubt, be set down among the marvellous. But there stand the well-authenticated facts; and it ought to be every Englishman's desire to see them confirmed and well established. There seems to

in any other, for while it has the highest tensile strength, and is more

in any other, for while it has the highest tensile strength, and is more ductile than any steel heretofore known, as will be seen by the report, it can be wrought into tools for any purpose, which will stand the highest tests required of tools for any use whatever.

But it seems that Mr. Sherman has not been content with applying his process to the manufacture of first-class crucible steel from a low grade of English iron, but has also applied it to the Bessemer converter, and has, as the report shows, brought out a quality of steel equal in all respects to the very highest quality of crucible steel. Mr. Sherman made at the works of Sir John Brown only two trials in the Bessemer furnace. First, the process was applied to a 6-ton charge of the mixed irons generally used for making Bessemer steel, and the whole charge came out uniform in texture or quality, and of the highest class of tool-steel, as has been shown by the reports of the tester, smith, tilter, and turner. A uniform quality of the highest highest class of tool-steel, as has been shown by the reports of the tester, smith, tilter, and turner. A uniform quality of the highest class steel for any purpose is claimed to be something which has never before been accomplished through the Bessemer converter, nor in large masses in any other manner. The second trial was with No. 1 Glengarnock pig-iron, and, as the report above quoted says, "giving a good result." Now, if the highest quality of tool and other steels can be made of English iron, and the lower grades of English iron can be converted into steel homogeneous in character, all must see that a great and startling revolution in the manufacture of iron and steel is close at hand. Good, sound, strong steel, uniform in texture, and of any required quality, can then be made at a reasonable price, and must to a very great extent become a substitute for iron. After completing some engagements in the North of England, Mr. Sherman will continue and complete his demonstrations in the Bessemer process at the works of Sir John Brown and Co. The results will be looked forward to with very great interest by all connected immediately or remotely with the iron interests. A large number of samples of steel and iron made by the Sherman process, of Cleveland, Apedale, and other common iron, will, during the environment to the steel and the common iron, will, during the environment and the common iron, will and the common iron, will and the common iron in the manufacture. of Cleveland, Apedale, and other common iron, will, during the en-suing week, be exhibited in London.

REPORT FROM SCOTLAND.

REPORT FROM SCOTLAND.

Jan. 4.—There was a cheery, if not an active, opening of our PigIron market yesterday, and a fair business was transacted at 1½d.
per ton advance on the closing prices of the year. To-day the market opened strong, at 51s, 8d. cash, and 52s, one month; but was afterwards easier, and a considerable business was done, down to 51s, 5d.
cash and 51s, 9d. one month, closing sellers, buyers 1d. per ton less.
No. 1, g.m.b., 52s, 3d.; No. 3, 51s, 6d.; Coltness and Gartsherrie, 60s.;
Langloan, 55s.; Summerlee, 57s.; Shotts, 58s.; all Eglinton, 55s, 6d.
at Ardrossan. The foreign and coastwise shipments of pigs from
the Scotch ports, though not up to the average of previous years, are
not of consequence, as there were a number of idle days included in
the week, the return showing only 6405 tons, against 7243 tons in
the corresponding week in 1870. Some good is expected to result
from the tentative operations of the numerous patents at present in
use for aiding in the smelting and manufacture of iron, although a use for aiding in the smelting and manufacture of iron, although a more prolonged trial is necessary to make a proper note of their advantages. Makers of Manufactured Iron have not yet resumed operations, and prices have got so disorganised for the nonce that each separate firm is quoting for itself. This, we believe, is mainly owing table in the discounter of extra processing of the processing of the second of the process of the second of the se to the difficulty of settling the question of wages with the puddler amicably. The decision of the arbiter, being controlled by an accidental matter casually introduced, renders the decision of "neturals" in questions requiring a special knowledge of technicals unsatisfac in questions requiring a special knowledge of technicals unsatisfactory. Last Saturday some of the works reluctantly paid the standing wages under Mr. Anderson's decision, and some are considering what they will do, but will likely follow their neighbours. At the works, where the back pay was paid up on Saturday, "warnings" were posted intimating that a "new arrangement" of wages would take place in fourteen days, but the extent of the reduction was not announced. We believe the newarrangement will be regulated by what takes place at the North of England works, and will be from 6d. to

1s, per ton under present rates.

Coals have again been advanced this week 6d. per ton, the initial cause being the scarcity at ports and depôts, the railway companies being unable to bring forward the output quickly to market, on ac-

The supportant of the Cryde during 1870 has been most satisfactory, the numbers having almost come up to those of 1869, which was the greatest for amount of tonnage of any previous year. There were 234 vessels, of 189,000 tons, launched. An order for three large steamers has just come from the United States; and if this is a prelude to a modification of the exclusive law relating to ownership by American citizens, its effect will soon be apparent in the Clyde, as a romodelling of their nay and mercantile marine is a paramount consideration for that country. consideration for that country.

TRADE OF THE TYNE AND WEAR,

Jun. 5.—The weather continues extremely severe, and the consumption of coal generally must be large. It is confidently expected that a good trade for iron, coal, and chemicals will be experienced in the spring. The workmen connected with the Iron Trade are in a very unsettled state, as may naturally be expected, seeing that they have received so many notices proposing to reduce all classes of men as much (at least, this is asserted) as 10 per cent, in the aggregate. This is a very syvere proposal, and matters hardly look so favourable as the severe proposal, and matters hardly look so favourable as they did two weeks ago; at that time it was confidently expected that all matters in dispute would be speedily and amicably settled. Only a general notice had then been received for a reduction of 5 per cent. a general notice had then been received for a reduction of 5 per cent, but since that time further notice has been given by 11 out of the 25 works connected with the iron trade here, as follows:—"We hereby give notice that, at the expiration of the current year, 1870, we intend to apply to the Board of Arbitration for the following adjustments in the wages we are now paying, in addition to the general notice for a reduction now under consideration." The different classes of work are then specified in which they wish to make an alteration. Most kinds of labour in mills and forces are embraced in the notice. of work are then specified in which they wish to make an alteration. Most kinds of labour in mills and forges are embraced in the notice, and it is alleged that in some cases the reduction contemplated will amount to 5 per cent., in addition to the 5 per cent. which had been given notice of by the employers previously. The following works, amongst others, have given this notice:—West Hartlepool Iron Company; Hopkins, Gilkes, and Co.; West Stockton Iron Company; North Yorkshire Iron Company, Stockton; Darlington Iron Company; Palmer's Iron Company, Stockton; Pry, Ianson, and Co., Darlington; Stockton Rail Mill Company; Thomas Vaughan and Co., Bishop Auckland; John Holdsworth and Co., Stockton; Stockton Malleable Iron Company.

We learn from Mr. Kane, the operative secretary of the Arbitration Board, that a suspension of work has taken place at the Spring.

We learn from Mr. Kane, the operative secretary of the Arman-tion Board, that a suspension of work has taken place at the Spring-field Ironworks, Darlington, under the following circumstances:— During the whole of last year the puddlers worked for one price only —9s. 6d. per ton. By an alteration of the mixtures of iron, Mr. Barningham wishes a considerable section of the men to work for 8s, 6d. per ton, less 5 per cent., which is supposed to reduce the amount to 5s, per ton. Before such an alteration taking place it is asserted that an appeal should be made to the Arbitration Board; first to the stand-

ing committee, and failing a settlement there, then to the full board.
The large number of workmen and agents employed at the extensive iron and engine works of Mussrs. Stephenson were, according to the annual custom, entertained to dinner at various inns in Newcastle on Saturday. Those dinners passed off in the best possible manner, and after the usual loyal and national toasts had been disposed of, the health of the worthy and munificent head of the firm was received be something unusual in the nature and quality of this steel not found | with great enthusiasm. The name of Stephenson has long been a

household word on the Tyne, and it is as popular now as at any former

household word on the Tyne, and it is as popular now as at any former period, and likely to remain so for generations to come. This firm continues to manufacture large numbers of locomotive and other engines, and their work is much appreciated in this country, and also in every quarter of the globe.

At most of the ironworks, foundries, &c., in the district considerable improvements have been effected during the past year. Great extensions have been made at the works of Armstrong and Co., at Elswick, and lately the manufacture of the famous and dreaded mitrailleuse batteries has been commenced. Very heavy works have also been added here for forging large shafts, and also rifled cannon. Messrs. Joicey and Co. continue famous for direct-acting pumpingengines, and all practical colliery work. The old celebrated works of Hawthorn and Co. have been entirely remoddelled, and fresh blood introduced, which has much improved and stimulated the whole contributed to the contribute of the contributed that the whole contributed the introduced, which has much improved and stimulated the whole conintroduced, which has much improved and stimulated the whole concern, and there is little doubt that a prosperous career is before the new firm. The new ironworks established on the River Team, near Dunston, by Abbot and Hine, have made fair progress; but when the new draw-bridge in course of erection at Nowcastle is opened these works, and all others above bridge, will have a much better chance of success. The old works of Abbot and Co. and Hawks and Co., in Gateshead, have fully maintained their well-earned old reputation; and the new works of Black, Hawthorn, and Co., and the new foundry in Park-lane, commenced by Richardson and Co., have made very good progress, and are likely to prove successful.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

good progress, and are likely to prove successful.

Jan. 5.—The Iron Trade presents no very new phase. Since the Preliminary Meeting orders have been given out, but the trade is quiet, and full time is the exception. The Quarterly Meetings will be held next week, and they may throw a little more light on the prospects of the new year. It is by no means certain that the close of the war will lead to any great demand for the two countries whose means will lead to any great demand for the two countries whose means have been so terribly wasted, but it will afford ground for more confidence with reference to trade generally. The late principal manager of the Earl of Dudley's extensive works and mines, who takes the name of Mr. Frederick Smith-Shenstone, retired from his connection with the works at the end of the year, and is succeeded by his cousin, Mr. E. F. Smith.

The event of the week is the sitting of the Truck Commission, which commenced at Rigninghem on Monday the commissioners being Mr.

The event of the week is the sitting of the Truck Commission, which commenced at Birmingham on Monday, the commissioners being Mr. Charles Bowan and Mr. Alexander Sellars. The greatest concern which has been involved in the enquiry is that of the Patent Shaft and Axle-Tree Company (Limited), whose extensive works are at Wednesbury. The circumstances of the company took to the Brunswick Works, which had been carried on privately, and the manager of which, Mr. Richard Williams, became the manager for the new company. They afterwards purchased the extensive works and collieries of Messrs. Lloyd Foster. At these latter there had always been a shop, but not at the former; and Mr. Williams, who is the manager of both, was instructed by the directors, on the purchase of the second concern, to make a full enquiry as to the shop system there, with a view to decide whether it should be continued or not, and he stated that he had been unable to detect anything radically wrong, and the shop was continued, the instructions being that the best of provitions should be bought, that the prices of the town should be charged shop was continued, the instructions being that the best of provitions should be bought, that the prices of the town should be charged and no compulsion should be used. Mr. Williams, however, said that that there was an expectation that when money was advanced in the shape of draws between the fortnightly wages that a portion of it should be spent at the shop, which it appeared was just opposite the office where the advances were made; and he said that the existence of the system was defended on the ground: that the shop was a necessity to the improvident and very poor men, who wanted their food from day to day; and when they got their money, if there were not some slight compulsion—there was no real compulsion, although from day to day; and when they got their money, it there were not some slight compulsion—there was no real compulsion, although there was an expectation to deal at the shop—they would spend it in other ways. He admitted at once that the men were expected to spend some, though not all, nor any particulary proportion, of their money at the shop; and in 1869, out of some 59,000%, advanced, only 17,000% came back over the counter.

At the Brunswick Works there were no draws in the fortnight, and no shop. The extent of the concern may be seen from the following

At the Brunswick Works there were no draws in the fortnight, and no shop. The extent of the concern may be seen from the following statement. About 4200 men were employed at the two works. At the Brunswick department the wages paid in 1869 amounted to 68,1187. Os. 8d.; they were paid in cash. At the Lloyds department the amount paid was 170,0087. 4s. 6d. Out of the 170,0007. paid at the Lloyds department in 1839, the sum of 111,0637. 5s. 8d. was paid in cash at the fortnightly pay-days, leaving only 59,0007. paid at the Lloyds department in 1849, the sum of 111,0637. 5s. 8d. was paid in cash at the fortnightly pay-days, leaving only 59,0007. paid in draws. The evidence, which was very full, went to show that the men who had advances were expected to spend a considerable part of such advances at the shop; that if it were found they did not they were sometimes threatened with the stoppage of the intermediate advance, and in some cases it appeared that it was stopped. There does not, however, appear to be any systematic plan in operation of ascertaining whether the money was so spent or not. All the witnesses said the goods supplied were of excellent quality, but some said they were dearer than at other shops; and there was a considerable amount of private custom, but the men from the Brunswick Works did not deal at the shop. at the shop.

There was a good deal of evidence given with regard to a similar system at the works of Mr. Rose, at Moxley, Messrs. Samuel Groucutt and Sons, at Bilston, and the Darlaston Steel and Iron Company's works. In all these cases the intermediate draw was the basis on which any compulsion seems to be exercised; in all the quality of the articles was said to be good, but some witnesses said the price was dear. The most tangible cause of complaint was that the wives of men who lived as much as three miles away were said to have to go to the shop for goods, but it appeared that if they waited a fortnight for the regular pay-day they would escape any compulsory influence. The shopkeepers of Darlaston gave evidence, and their feeling was expressed by one witness, who said—"I wish the tommy shops were at the bottom of the sea, and them that own them." The masters and managers who were examined said there would be considerable difficulty in paying wages weekly at the ironworks.

The enquiry into the working of the system in the nail-making district has been opened, but has hardly advanced far enough to enable a general view of it to be presented. as a good deal of evidence given with regard to a similar

strict has been opened, but has hardly advanced far enough to enable a general view of it to be presented.

THE BOILER EXPLOSION AT HANLEY.—The coroner's enquiry into the death of Arthur Mason, who was killed by the boiler explosion at the Boothen Colliery, Hanley, on Dec. 16, when five others were injured, was concluded on Tuesday. Mr. T. Wynne, Government Inspector of Mines, was again present. Some fresh witnesses were called, among them Andrew Ball, engineer, who said he was in and out of the boiler for a week up to the day of the explosion. He examined it inside and underneath, and tried it, after which he told Mr. Fox, the proprietor, that he might work the boiler to a pressure of 24 lbs. the square Inch. In roply to Mr. Wynne, Ball said he had been an engineer between 30 and 49 years, but when examining the boiler he saw no rivets without heads, nor any defective rivets. In all his experience he never knew a boller set to work after standing 23 years. He passed the boiler, according to his judgment, to work to 24 lbs. He did not go into the outside fine, and for that reason could not see the rivets without heads. John Shenton, another engineer, said he was working for Mr. Fox a month before the explosion, and examined the boiler. According to its outside appearance it was in a good state. Heonly saw the outside of the boiler, and applied no test. He told Mr. Fox it would stand a testing pressure of 20 lbs. He did not see any rivets with their heads off. He passed the boiler as safe at 10 lbs. A man was appointed to examine the inside. Mr. R. B. Longridge, chief engineer to the Boiler Insurance Company, Manchester, gave his report of the examination of the boiler since the explosion. It was the host of the standard of the boiler of the description provided, it was impossible to accertain the exact dimensions. It was an old boiler, and had been much repaired, the plates very the rever considerably wasted, and at the seam connecting the sides with the bottom the rivet heads were much corroded, about 2 lbs. l

without heads. If Shenton had examined the boiler as he ought to have done he must have seen the rivets. The coroner, in summing up, told the jury if they were satisfied Mr. Fox did not take the precaution he ought to have taken to make the boiler, which had been unused for 23 years, safe it would be their duty to find a verilet of man-laughter. The jury consulted an hour, and found that the boiler exploded through corrosion; they considered that the men who examined it were incompetent, and did their work very carelessly, and they acquitted Mr. Fox from any blame.

mined it were incompetent, and did their work very carelessly, and they acquitted Mr. Fox from any blame.

THE IRON AND COAL TRADES OF NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE.—The quarterly meeting of the North Staffordshire Coal and Iron Masters' Association was held on Thursday, at Stoke-on-Trent,—Mr. F. Wragge in the chair. It was reported that the new year had opened quietly, the demand, so far, being flat, and offering no immediate prospect of the possibility of any advance in price. The meeting, therefore, no manimously decided to make no change in prices. A steady demand for piz-iron of the district was reported, though it was on an average scale for the commencement of a year, but prices were no better than for the previous quarter, and about 2s. 6d. per ton lower than in the first quarter of 1870. The coal and iron masters of the district had received, very generally, copies of the following circular:—"Sir, Considering the improved state of trade, we respectfully appeal to you for an advance of 10 per cent. In our wages. A deputation of your more will wait upon you in a few days, when a favourable reply will greatly oblige us, the workmen in your employ." This question was very fully discussed, and record of the relative prices of pig-iron and ironstone and of miners' wages being referred to, was found to be at the present time in favour of the men, the prices of iron being lower than when the present rate of wagos was fixed. The meeting expressed a desire to meet the men fairly and frankly on the subject of wages at all times, but regretted that at the present time it was impossible of wages at all at a former meeting upon the subject of rates for carriage by railway and the facilities for traffic, reported that they had taken counsel's opinion upon several points arising out of the Acts of Parliament regulating the North Staffordshire Railway. The oplinion, which was read, was considered highly satisfactory to the traffers on the line. The countitee worth the more further consideration and action.

The Dudley Correspond

The Dudley Correspondent of the Wolverhampton Chronicle writes:

The Dudley Correspondent of the Wolverhampton Chronicle writes:—

At the Preliminary Meeting of the Ironmasters of South Staffordshire the existing rates for the leading brands in the district were confirmed:—Common bars at the works, 8l.; best bars, 9l.; sheets, 9l. 10s.; doubles, 11l.; nail sheets, 9l.; Latten, 12l. 10s.; boilerplates, 9l. 10s.; rods, 8l.; hoops, 9l.; gas strip, 8l. 10s.; and all other sorts in proportion. Owing to the Christmas holidays and stocktaking, many of the works stood all the week, and others started on Thursday last; in these particular instances it was where the proprietors are fairly off for orders. We have stated for some time past that there was a very decided disposition on the part of the trade not to interfere with prices, especially as the declaration of any reduction would eventually be followed by a reduction of wages, leading, in all probability, to troubles which past occurrences have shown it most desirable to avoid. All the producers of "marked" iron have a goodly number of orders on hand, and now the home consumers, who have been partially holding off purchasing except just sufficient for immediate use, in the belief that the continued unfavourable state of things upon the Continent would exercise such an adverse influence on the export trade as would result in a decline of prices, and now finding this is not the case, and that prices have assumed an aspect of increased firmness, instead of the anticipated decline, will begin to purchase more freely. These remarks apply more particularly to the leading houses of the trade. In second-rate and more inferior sorts of iron the demand is not so satisfactory, and the works are only in partial operation. The pig trade is rather more animated than it was a few weeks ago, and prices are firmer. Hot blast (all are only in partial operation. The pig trade is rather more animated than it was a few weeks ago, and prices are firmer. Hot blast (all mine) pigs are realising 3l. 15s. and 3l. 17s. 6d. per ton; cold blast, 4l. 10s.; but little of this latter quality is produced in these districts. The demand for Thick coal is remarkably brisk, but the frozen state of the canals has nearly put a stop to the sale by boats, and as a con-sequence very largely increased the traffic by rail. Mr. Frederick Smith-Shenstone retired from the general management of the Earl of Dudley's mineral estate on Dec. 31, and is succeeded by his cousin, Mr. E. F. Smith. The former will take with him into his retirement the good wishes of all his lordship's agents and workmen, and every mark of respect will be shown to the latter, with whom so many of the agents and workmen have been so long connected.

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.

Jan. 5.—Work has now been generally resumed at the ironworks and collieries in Derbyshire for the new year, and there is, so far, every appearance of a fair trade being done at them for some time to come. The Sheffield trades have commenced well, more particularly the armour-plate mills, which are likely to be very active indeed, not only on the home but on foreign account. Our own Government is first amongst our best customers for offensive and defensive material. In rails and railway goods there is still a good business being done. There is now a brisk demand for house coal from South Yorkshire, and a large tonnage is being sent to London, prices for which have advanced 1s. per ton.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

Jan. 5.—The trade presents a very quiet aspect at present; it is satisfactory, however, to be able to state that Russian buyers are expected to enter the markets again as the spring advances, and there is a strong belief that the requirements of that country will be very large throughout the greater part of the year. There is good reason to fear, however, and that many good contracts will be withheld in some directions for a time longer, owing to the troubles on the Continent. American advices are favourable, which gives hope that from that quarter there will be such increased purchases as to make up to some extent for the small purchases on account of the contifrom that quarter there will be such increased purchases as to make up to some extent for the small purchases on account of the continental markets. India requirements, it is also expected, will furnish work for several of the establishments, and Canada, Australia, and the other colonies will enter the market to carry on their railway systems. It is likely that home business will be adversely affected by the continuance of the war, although not to a serious extent. Operations are at present rather quiet. As some proof, however, of the strong hope which is held that improvement in most branches of the trade will shortly take place, it may be mentioned that extensions and improvements are still being carried out at the works of the district, so that the make in all branches could be greatly increased, if necessity called for it. At Siemens' Landore Steel Works, near Swansea, such extensions are being adopted, that it is likely from 200 to 300 additional hands will be employed in the spring. As regards the Tin-Plate Trade, it may be said that in apring. As regards the Tin-Plate Trade, it may be said that in the coke branch business shows some improvement.

At the collieries the hands have scarcely yet resumed work with

the usual regularity, hence the output just now is less than the average. In the demand there is no alteration of importance. As mentioned in previous reports, the great decrease in French requirements is to some extent met by the additional enquiries from other markets, vere it not for this increase the condition of the trade would be

and were it not for this increase the condition of the trade would be much worse at this time. The very severe weather which has prevailed during the week has necessarily increased the demand for House Coal, more especially on local account.

The excellent quality of the Rhoudda Valley No. 3 coal for coking purposes having been satisfactorily proven, it is gratifying to find that something like business is now about to be done in this branch of the trade in that part of the district. The new engine and mills, which for the last six months have been in course of creation at the which for the last six months have been in course of erection at the which for the last six months have been in course of erection at the Cwm Clydach Colliery, by Mr. Robert Tommas, of Birmingham, have been successfully started. The new machinery is intended to grind the No. 3 coal and prepare it for making patent foundry coke. By the process the coal will be doubly ground, as a means of effectually extracting sulphur, which is so injurious to the fluxing of iron for foundry purposes. The machinery was constructed in Birmingham, and is, perhaps, the first of the kind brought into use in this district.

Mr. Rohert Bond, general manager of the Sirhaw Railway have

and is, pernaps, the first of the kind brought into use in this district.

Mr. Robert Bond, general manager of the Sirhowy Railway, has, in conjunction with Mr. T. N. Charles, patented a new description of railway chair, which is designated the "Keyless Railway Chair."

The new chair consists of a movable elevated jaw, a permanently fixed jaw, and a bed or foundation of a railway chair. The bed and the permanently fixed jaw are cast in the same mould, the other law levies. fixed jaw, and a bed or 10undation of a railway chair. The bed and the permanently fixed jaw are cast in the same mould, the other jaw being movable is made secure to the bed of the chair by means of a bolt and nut, and it can be removed as circumstances may require. The situation of the volume is so arranged that when the movable jaw is tightly fixed in its position the rail is firmly pressed by both of its side supports, and thus kept in proper position. By this tight pressure vibration and hammering of the

under part of the rail on the bed of the chair is prevented. The mode of securing the movable jaw to the chair is by a cavity in the latter. One section, or part, of which has two of its sides dovetailed, and is of such dimensions as will admit of a nut with bevilled sides to fit into it. The other, the largest section of the cavity is necessary as a first receptacle of the bevilled nut, which is deposited into it, and then placed into the dovetailed section, which is a secure recess for it. Fixed on the surface of each side of the larger section is a cross piece projection, and in immediate contiguity to those projections are two larger and more clevated cross pieces. These latter stand on each side of the dovetailed section of the cavity, and fit into a groove which forms the underpart of the movable jaw, whilst the two more diminative cross-pieces serve as a resting-place for one of the feot between while a boit-hole, which is situated above the bevilled nut, and a bot is introduced through the hole into the bevilled nut, and the jaw is thus secured, and forms part of the chair. The advantages claimed for the invention are, that the permanent way of railways will be rendered more secure, and that it conduces to conomise labour, and to otherwise save expuses.

A meeting was held at Newport, on Wednesday, to further the suggestion alimeded to in last week's report—to establish coal, metal, and mineral markets for this district. Mr. R. S. Roper occupied the chair. The various branches of industry were represented. Mr. P. Woodruffe proposed, Mr. J. J. Jenkin seconded, and it was resolved, that in the opinion of the meeting it was desirable that a weekly meeting, or meetings, should be held in South Wales, including Monmouthshire, for the sale of coal, iron, steel, the plates, and other metals and their ores, and articles used in mining and metaliurgical operations. A committee was also formed, to consider and recommend the best means for carrying the resolution into effect. The first meeting of the committee wil

The arrivals at Swansea include—the Valentine, from Santander, The arrivals at Swansea include—the Valentine, from Santander, with 160 tons of zinc ore, for Dilwyn and Co.; Czar, from St. Nazaire, with 170 tons of copper ore, for Richardson and Co.; Isabel, from Havre, with 370 tons of ingots of copper, for H. Bath and Son; Pere Etienne, from Bilboa, with 164 tons of iron ore, to order; Jeanne Adele, from Bilboa, with 152 tons of iron ore, to order; St. Olaf, from Sundswall, with a cargo of timber, for Eiford, Williams, and Co.; Antonio, from Bilboa, with 72 tons of Iron ore, for Holway Brothers, and 70 tons of zinc ore, for H. Bath and Son; Roseola, from Antwerp, with 170 tons of fire-elay, for Richardson and Walters: Pride of the Torridge, from Antwerp, with 180 tons of fire-elay, for Richardson and Walters.

TIN-PLATE TRADE.—The quarterly meeting of the tin-plate trade was held at Newport on Wednesday, Mr. Woodruffe, of the Machen Works, Monmouthshire, in the chair. There was a large attendance of manufacturers, and some of the leading buyers were also represented. The accounts received from the various centres as to the position of the trade were more encouraging than was the case three months ago, American houses having increased their purchases to a considerable extent. Advices from well-informed quarters show that stocks are comparatively small on the other side of the Atlantic, and it is evident that some improvement may be looked forward to shortly. The successive advances in the price of block tin, together with the high quotations for the other raw materials used in the manufacture of tin-plates, necessitated an advance in processory and the successive advances in the price of block tin, together with the high quotations for the context of the context of the manufacture of tin-plates, necessitated an advance in processing at the price of the context of the manufacture of tin-plates, necessitated an advance in process and two seconds at Liverpool, and other qualities in proportion. In reference to the holdings of future meetings it was generally agreed that the central position of Newport and its railway facilities rendered it desirable that all future meetings be held there. The members, as usual, dined together after the meeting.

REPORT FROM THE NORTH OF ENGLAND.

Middlesborough, Jan. 5.—The Manufactured Iron Trade of the Cleve-Middlesborough, Jan.5.—The Manufactured Iron Trade of the Cleve-land district has presented no improvement during the last few days; the continuance of the Franco-Prussian war, and the generally unsettled state of the world's affairs, are the adverse influences, of course, at work. The pig-iron trade will probably follow the course of the manufactured iron trade. Engineering and shipbuilding industry in the North-Eastern district continue tolerably brisk. The make of Cleveland pig-iron is estimated (although not exactly officially) at 1,690,000 tons in 1860, and 1,233,418 tons in 1868. The production is thus marching on at a tramendous rate, and the make still seems likely to increase if the state of public affairs should experience any improvement. There are now even a greater number of furnaces in course of construction than were in progress a year since, while the new furnaces are of a larger capacity. The make of pig-iron in the West of Scotland in 1870 has been calculated at 1,206,000 tons, as compared with 1,150,000 tons in 1869. pacity. The make of pig-iron in the West of Scotland in 1870 has been calculated at 1,206,000 tons, as compared with 1,150,000 tons in 1869, and 1,068,000 tons in 1868. The make has thus been increasing during the last two years; but if we go back to 1865 we shall find that in that year the production was 1,164,000 tons, so that, upon the whole, the pig-iron trade of the West of Scotland must now be said to be advancing very slowly. In 1850 the production was 595,000 tons; in 1860 it had grown to 1,000,000 tons; in 1870 it was 1,206,000 tons, as already stated. In the first decenial period the increase in the make was thus 405,000 tons; in the second it was only 206,000 tons. However, it is something to find the West of Scotland hold its own at all in the face of the enormous increase in the production of the Cleveland group. The stock of pig-iron in the West of Scotland stood, at the close of 1850, at 270,000 tons; at the close of 1860, at 4,127,000 tons; and at the close of 1870, at 665,000 tons. It would thus seem tons; and at the close of 1870, at 665,000 tons. It would thus seen to be steadily increasing.

THE MINE INSPECTOR FOR DURHAM.—We are not aware that THE MINE INSPECTOR FOR DURIAM.—We are not aware that any gentleman has yet been appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Mr. Atkinson, but it is understood that the Home Secretary has been taking the necessery steps to secure the services of a competent man. Of the four gentlemen who have been recommended successively for the office, the first, after having accepted, subsequently declined the appointment; the second failed to satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners to whom he was remitted for examination; the third whose glaims had been much pressed by him. amination; the third, whose claims had been much pressed by him-self and others, declined the appointment when offered to him; and the consideration of the qualifications, &c., of the fourth is not yet completed. It may be confidently anticipated that there will be no

unnecessary delay in the appointment, if it has not been made already.

WHEATLEY HILL COLLIERY.—The men at this colliery have resumed work at the prices offered them three weeks ago by Mr. Burn, sumed work at the prices offered them three weeks ago by Mr. Burn, the viewer, and are now earning, on the average, 5s. 8d. per day, with free house and coals.

-An unusually large sale of ores took place at Swan sea on Tuesday, the contents of fine copper being nearly 600 tons, and the price realised a fraction over 12s, 7d, per unit. It must be gratifying to all connected with the trade to find that the smelters are willing to increase their stock to this extent at so good a price. Less than 200 out of the 3314 tons sold were foreign ores, the remainde being British and colonial.

WEST RHOSWYDDOL MINES.—In laying before the directors and shareholders a report of the progress made in these mines from the commencement of operations in June last to the end of the year commencement of operations in June last to the end of the year 1870, the resident manager observes that the cross-cut level begun by the company with a view to intersect the main lode, which traverses this property in common with Cae Conroy and other celebrated mines, has been driven north with all possible dispatch; at a point 18 yards from the mouth a caunter lode, bearing 50° north of west and south of east, was met with, and found to be 8 yards wide, composed of hard slate and carbonate of lime, spotted with copper and silver lead ores. Continuing the level a further distance of 44 yards the main lode was discovered, and from its appearance of 44 yards the main lode was discovered, and from its appearance bids fair to realise the expectations of those who, being thoroughly conversant with the locality, have confidently predicted the enrich conversant with the locality, have confidently predicted the early success of the West Rhoswyddol Mines. This main lode, lying between two well-defined walls, is where intersected by the adit 8 ft. wide, and of an exceedingly promising nature. It is composed chiefly of slate, flookan, mixed with fine silver-lead ore, carbonate of lead, and copper ore. Driving on the course of the lode, both to the east with the result when composed and it is expected that as some confide and west, has now been commenced, and it is expected that as soon and west, has now been commenced, and it is expected that as soon as the points are reached where other lodes form junctions with the main lode valuable runs of ore ground will be met with. On another lode, which in the adjoining sett has proved very productive, a winze has been sunk to a depth of 8 yards, and in that short distance from surface shows a very decided improvement in the lode, which is there from 4 to 6 feet wide, and of similar composition to those already described. The recent heavy rains have necessitated a temporary suspension in sinking, but as soon as it is nossible works. temporary suspension in sinking, but as soon as it is possible work will be resumed, in the strong expectation that good deposits of ore will be found below. This lode has been traced to the western limits, and it is proposed to drive an adit level on its course from that point, as a more expeditious method of exploring what has every appearance of being a rich and masterly lode. Some surface deposits of ore have been found in the course of costeaning in the northern part of the sett; indeed, on all hands abundant evidences of the existence of a valuable mining property are clearly apparent, and so far

as can be judged from the work effected in the short time that has elapsed since the opening up of his virgin piece of mineral ground was commenced, all the success which could reasonably be expected has been met with, and undoubtedly, as depth is attained much valuable ore will be produced.

THE COAL TRADE-ANNUAL REVIEW.

Mr. J. R. Scott, the Registrar of the London Coal Market, has published the following statistics of imports and exports of coal into and from the port and district of London by sea, railway, and canal during the year 1870 :-

		Tarr.	014104
Newcastle Seaham Sunderland Middlesborough Hartlepool Blyth Scotch Welsh Yorkshire Liverpool Small coal Cluders Culm Total Imports during the year 1869	410	Tons. 1,507,078 107,793 769,243 72,830 409,754 3,562 39,902 25,937 40,966 802 2,444 2,993,710 2,873,688	By Railway and Canal. London and North-Western 835,281 6 Great Northern 978,049 0 Great Western 470,852 12 Midland 923,660 0 Great Eastern 507,314 9 South-Western 27,560 7 London, Chatham, & Dover London, Tilbury, & Southend South-Eastern 10,482 2 London, Brighton, & S. Coast 7,301 4 Grand Junction Canal 7,3765,391 4 Imports during the year 1869 3,343,527 5

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT, 1869 AND 1870.
By Sea. By Railway and Canal. By Sea.
Ships.
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1870, 6539 ... 2,993,710
Jan. 1 to Dec. 30, 1869., 6824 ... 2,873,683 Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1870 3,765,391 4 Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1869 3,348,527 5 Increase in pres. year _______ 120,022 Increase in present year ... 416,863 19
Decrease in pres. year ______ 35 ... 416,863 19
The export list shows the distribution of coal imported into the

Decrease in pres, year 35... 129,622 increase in present year. 416,863 19
Decrease in pres, year 35... 129,622 increase in present year 36... The export list shows the distribution of coal imported into the port or district of London, by sea, rail, and canal, and afterwards exported coastwise or to foreign parts, or sent beyond limits of London district, by rail or inland navigation, during the year 1870:—

EXPORTS.

1.—Rallway-borne coal passing "in transitu" through district ... Tons 455,723
2.—Sea-borne coal exported to British possessions or to foreign parts, or to the coast. or railway ... 110,682
Ditto by can alminiand navigation. ... 100,842
Ditto by can alminiand navigation. ... 39,429 = 563,775
3.—Rallway-borne coal exported to British possessions, or to foreign parts, or to the coast ... 151,454
Ditto by can and inland navigation. ... 2,652 = 153,752
4.—Sea-borne coal exported to British possessions, or to foreign parts, or to the coast ... 151,454
Ditto by can and inland navigation. ... 2,652 = 153,752
4.—Sea-borne coal exported to British possessions, or to district during 1870 ... 1,79,430
Ditto by can and inland navigation. ... 2,652 = 153,752
4.—Sea-borne coal exported beyond limits of coal-day district during 1870 ... 1,79,430
Ditto 1869. ... 1,79,430
Ditto 18 requirement of the metropolis within the area of taxation has absorbed (mostly for gas and household purposes) at least three-fourths of this increased quantity, while the tonnage conveyed in transitu beyond limits by railway conveyance shows a comparative increase of 37,000 tons. The exportation coastwise to British possessions or to foreign parts likewise disposes of an increase of 57,000 tons—an item indicative both of the revival of trade and the effect of the war. Of the railways south of the Thames, whose trade in inland coal has mostly increased during the past year, the London, Brighton, and South Coast, by the adoption of special rates, shows chiefly to advantage, 20,000 tons being in excess in 1870 of the quantity conveyed through London from the Midland Counties in the year 1869 over their line of railway.

Coal Market.—The arrivals this week amount to only 48 ships, nearly all screw-steamers. In the fore part of the week the demand for house coals was very active, and prices advanced 6d, per ton; but to-day the advance has been very nearly lost. No change in Hartley's. Hetton Wallsend, 19s. 3d.; Eden Main, 16s. 6d.; Harton Wallsend, 16s.; Hetton Lyons Wallsend, 16s.; Tunstall Wallsend, 16s. Unsold, 2 cargoes; 35 ships at sea.

COLLIERY WORKING-CAUTION TO UNDERLOOKERS.

COLLIERY WORKING—CAUTION TO UNDERLOOKERS.

At Accrington, on Dec. 29, Robert Geldard was charged with employing a boy, whilst under the age of 12 years, at a colliery. Mr. Holden, of Bolton, prosecuted on behalf of Mr. Dickinson, Inspector of Mines, and in opening the case he said the defendant was employed as underlooker at the Victoria Pit, owned by Messrs. Hargreaves and Co., at Baxenden. Under 5th and 6th Victoria, chapter 99, it was enacted that no female persons should be employed, and no male persons under the age of 10 years was permitted to work within a colliery. That Act was recognised by masters and men as one of the best provisions for the prevention of youths being employed at too tender an age in collieries. By the latter Act, and in deference to the strongly-expressed wishes on the part of the operatives themselves, the time was altered from 10 to 12 years, the Legislature even showing greater care for the children of such tender age. And by a provision of the Act it was stipulated that the children under 12 years, but not less than 10 years, should either be able to read and write, or go to school twice a week. The defendant had employed a boy named James Barnes in July last, from some mistaken notion of kindness or charitable feeling. The boy was eight years of age in Marchlast, and was employed in the colliery as a runner of wagons. He was killed, and the circumstances were so brought out in evidence at the inquest that Mr. Dickinson felt bound to bring the case forward in that manner. No cruelty had been shown to the boy. It was more especially necessary that such a case should be brought before the Court, as it was intended that greater restrictions should be imposed by the Legislature respecting the employment of youths, and no less than two Bills had been prepared for Parliament for greater restrictions, but had been kept back through pressure of business. The boy was employed without the knowledge of Messrs, Hargreaves, the proprietors that the proprietors took great precautions for a pr At Accrington, on Dec. 29, Robert Geldard was charged with em-

prietors took great precautions for a prevention of such a breach of the Act by underlookers, who were required to know the age, and if they suspected it were given wrongly to ask for a register. A certificate of age was required to be signed by the parents or guardians. The father of the boy had a family of six young childran, and as he was not fit for work the family were in distress. He (the father) asked the underlooker to start the deceased boy, and he did so, knowing he was doing wrong. If Mr. Dickinson thought that it was consistent with his duty, now that he had brought the case before the Court not to press for a penalty, the proprietors would be very clad. sistent with his duty, now that he had brought the case before the Court, not to press for a penalty, the proprietors would be very glad.—The manager was also sworn, and stated that the boy was not employed with his concurrence or knowledge.—Mr. Holden said he was instructed by Mr. Dickinson to say that if the case rested with him it was just such a one that he should be inclined to forego the penalty, but there had been such a violation of the law, and he had a public duty to perform. If the bench had discretionary power to make the penalty less, Mr. Dickinson would be glad it should be done.—The Clerk: The magistrates have no discretionary power, nor do I think Mr. Dickinson has.—Mr. Bolton said the deceased was merely employed in turning the empty wagons now and then.—Mr. Grimshaw said the magistrates had no option but to fine the defendant in the mitigated sum of 51. It was a case in which a fine ought to be inflicted. They sum of 5%. It was a case in which a fine ought to be inflicted. They could not allow the law to be broken, even because of charitable

feelings, for if that were allowed there would be confusion at the result throughout the country.—Mr. Dickinson said that under the old Act one-half of the penalty was given to the overseers for the poor and the other half to the informer. It was not contemplated in the old Act that an Inspector should give information. The one-half of the penalty at his disposal he would give to the Blackburn Infirmary.

EnDANGERING THE LIVES OF COLLIERS.—On Monday, at Kidsgrove, John Shannon, a furnaceman at the Talke Colliery of the North Staffordshire Coal and Iron Company, was charged with having neglected to attend to the furnace under his charge. The furnace, which is used for the ventilation of the pit, is about 200 yards from the surface, in the shaft of the pit at which nearly 100 lives were lost four years ago. On Dec. 10, when defendant should have gone to attend his furnace, he reported himself, but, instead of descending the shaft, as was expected, he went away. Mr. R. H. Wynne, the colliery viewer, said there were between 300 and 400 men employed at the colliery. It was requisite that there should be 99,000 to 100,000 cubic feet of air per minute sent into the pit. Letting out the furnace would reduce the ventilation to 30,000 or 40,000 feet. The furnace was nearly out on the day in question, and if there had been a defective safety-lamp in the pit an explosion would have occurred. Defendant was fined 40s, and costs.

THE COPPER TRADE, AND ITS PROSPECTS.

[Supplement to Vivian, Younger, and Bond's Metal Price Current, Jan. 6.]

We have again to chronicle a year of deceptions to all interested We have again to enroncie a year of deceptions to an interested in copper. The unsatisfactory state of the trade, however, has not been due to any disappointment of expectations founded on calculations of the probable production and consumption of the metal, but altogether to the disorganisation of business in general, brought about by the war, which has now raged for nearly six months, between France and

altogether to the disorganisation of business in general, brought about by the war, which has now raged for nearly six months, between France and Landburg and the beginning of 1870 importers and holders of copper seemed to feel a kind and the beginning of 1870 importers and holders of copper seemed to feel a kind of the consumers as we no sufficient inducement to change the practice, which had the consumers as we no sufficient inducement to change the practice, which had special to reach a consumer as we no sufficient inducement to change the practice, which had special to reach a consumer as we not sufficient inducement to change the practice, which had special to reach a part in April—until June, the advance in prices which had in the we except a spurt in April—until June, the advance in prices which had in the weather taken place being entirely the result of demand for actual and immediate consumption. This fact, and the evidence of a real failing off in the supplier from Chill, as compared with the previous year, began in June to attract according in several quarters the prospects of the trade were looked upon as a consumption. This fact, and the evidence of a real failing off in the supplier form Chill, as compared with the previous year, began in June to attract according in several quarters the prospects of the trade were looked upon as a consumption. The second half of the quartitions of the beginning of the year, and all other descriptions showed great firmness.

The second half of the year thus opened well, but all the bopes of the future, which had gradually been formed, were suddenly baulked by the outbreak of the war, and the sustained firmness of the first six months gave place to general despondency, culminating in something like panic. From early in July till the middle of October the course of prices was dome at the lowest prices recorded in the history of copper—at 60, for Chill bars, 12s, for regulus, 68l, 10s, for Wallaroo, 65l, 10s, for tough, and 70l, for India sheets. Towards the end of O

lected copper.

On July 4 the manufacturers of yellow metal formed themselves into an association for regulating prices, which has had the effect not only of improving this branch of the trade, but also of reacting favourably upon the market for raw copper. The following are the official quotations for yellow metal sheathing declared since the establishment of the Association:—July 4, 7d.; Nov. 16, 63(d.; Dec. 29, 7d.

PROPULYMAN — Considering the great importance to the trade of

PRODUCTION.—Considering the great importance to the trade of information as to the cost of production of copper in Chill, it would seem that something like certain data might ere this have been arrived at. But it is not so, and we are still left to form the best conclusions we can from the statistics of exports, and the facts and opinions sent us from Valparation. The element of chance enters so largely into all initing enterprises, that the production of copper is acted upon much more slowly by the ordinary laws of supply and demand than in the case of a manufacture, where the price of the material, the cost of wages, carriage, &c., and the selling price can be at once calculated. To draw any safe conclusion, therefore, as to the cost of production from the actual exports, we ought, perhaps, to take into account a considerable number of years.

impply and demand than in the case of a manufacture, where the price of the material, the cost of wages, carriage, &c., and the selling price can be at once calculated. To draw any safe conclusion, therefore, as to the cost of production from the actual exports, we ought, perhaps, to take into account a considerable number of years.

We may assume that the five years—1833 to 1857 inclusive—of very high prices in England (1141, to 1261, for tough), assisted by the introduction of raliways as a means of transport, gave a great stimulus to production in Chill, which, however, would only gradually show its results in increased shipments. From 1858 to 1832 the exports from Chill averaged 35,000 tons a year, and the price of tough 1961, per ton; from 1863 to 1867 the shipments averaged 44,000 tons, and the price of tough 961; and from 1868 to 1879 we calculate the average shipments at 49,000 tons, and the average price of tough at 741.

From these facts it might be argued that the exports proved the equivalent of 781, for tough (the average price in 1867) to have yielded a sufficient remuneration to the miner, seeing it had not prevented largely increased shipments during the three following years. But bearing in mind the slow action of low prices here on production in Chill, the fact that the extremely low rates (as they were then thought) current early in 1863 were followed in 1864 by an average price for tough of 1012, and the conviction that further reductions were altogether unwarranted, which has ever since 1864 induced large speculative investments on this side, it is possible that the production in Chill may have been kept up, and even increased, on the calculation that the depression was only temporary, and would be succeeded in due time by a long period of high prices. The firmness of importers, who are also the largest holders of copper, and the uniform tenor of the advices from Chill for a long time past, are important in their pearing on this point. It is also to be remarked that the full may have been k

for copper for easting brass ordinanee, and for the manufacture of cartridges, and we may expect this demand to continue and increase for the armaments of our own and other countries.

STOCKS.—The total stocks in Swansea, Liverpool, London, and Havro are heavier than at an previous period. The excess in Chill bars, which is more than accounted for by the cessation, for nearly six months, of consumption in France, the great market for this description. The quantity afloat from Chill, and chartered for there, is very moderate. The stock of fine foreign copper in London is less by 2400 tons than on Jan. 1, 1870, the importers and holders of Australian having, as already stated, met the market freely at, for that description, comparatively low prices. It becomes more and more ordent that melters and consumers, both here and abroad, content themselves with the lightest stecks with which it is possible to carry on their business. Hardly any old copper is now on the market, and the cessation of this supply, which in previous years was very large, is equivalent in its effects to a considerable reduction of the imported stocks.

CONCLUSION.—We have endeavoured to give in what precedes a sketch of the trade during the past year, and data for forcasting to some extent the probable course of the market for 1871. During 1870 speculation has been practically dead, and the war has been the only disturbing cause affecting the course of prices to a serious extent. The first effects of the war are gradually losing their force, and even if it is to be prolonged it seems probable that the demand for actual wants will in a short time bring up prices to the level attained before it broke out. The undoubted falling off to the extent of about 7000 tons in the exports of 1870 from Chill, which will only now begin to be felt here, the great firmness of importers and holders, the activity of the home trade, and of the demand for warlike purposes, and the absence of supplies of old material in the market, seem alone sufficient to produce

The Batavia has brought 19 silver bars, valued at 4500*l.*, from the south Aurora Silver Mine, White Pine, Nevada.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the CAMBORNE VEAN MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that In the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the CAMBORNE VEAN MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that a PETITION for the WINDING-UP of the above-named company by the Court was, on the 28th day of December last, presented to the Vice-Warden of the Stannarles by William Mitchell Grylls, of Redruth, within the said Stannarles, gentleman, a contributory of the said company, and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Vice-Warden, at the Prince's Hall, Truro, within the said Stannarles, on Thursday, the 2d day of February next, at One o'clock in the afternoon.

Any contributory or availtaged the contributory or availtaged.

in the afternoon.
Any contributory or creditor of the company may appear at the hearing and oppose the same, provided he has given at least two clear days' notice to the petitioner, his solicitor, or his agents, or his intention to do so, such notice to be forthwith forwarded to P. P. Smith, Esq., Secretary of the Vice. Warden, Truro. Every such contributory or creditor is entitled to a copy of the petition and affidavit, verifying the same from the petitioner, his solicitor, or his agents, within twenty-four hours after requiring the same, on payment of the regulated charge per folio.

within twenty-four hours after requiring the same, on payment of the regulated charge per follo.

Affidavits intended to be used at the hearing, in opposition to the petition must be filed at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on or before the 31st day of January instant, and notice thereof must at the same time be given to the petitioner, his solicitor, or his agents.

HOGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, Truro, Cornwall (Agents for S. T. G. Downing, Redruth, Petitioners' Solicitor).

Dated Truro, January 4th, 1870.

CARADON CONSOLS MINE, ST. CLEER, CORNWALL. VALUABLE MINE MATERIALS FOR SALE.

MESSRS. KITTOW AND SON have received instructions to SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Tuesday, the 10th day of January next, all the

MACHINERY AND MATERIALS MACHINERY AND MATERIALS
On the above Mine, comprising a 50 in, eyilinder PUMPING ENGINE, 9 ft., stroke, with one 12 ton BOILER; a 24 in, WINDING ENGINE, 9 ft., stroke, metallic piston, large fly wheel, with one 9 ton BOILER, all in excellent condition, and nearly new; a 9 in, plunger lift, complete; a quantity of 8, 9, and 10 in, pumps; 170 fms. 2 in, rods; 30 fms. 1½ in. ditto; smiths' tools, &c.; together with a quantity of other useful materials, timber, &c.

The mine is situated five miles from the Liskeard Station, on a good road, and close by the Caradon and Loos Railway.

The reviewing the materials, or for further information thereon, apply to the agent on the mine.—Dated Dec. 27, 1870.

MINING MACHINERY FOR SALE.

MAUHINERY FOR SALE.

CALSTOCK, CORNWALL.

MESSRS. WARD AND CHOWEN WILL SELL, A

AUCTION, on Tuesday, the 10th day of January, 1871, at Twelve o'clo

MINING MACHINERY AND MATERIALS,

At the RIVER TAMAR MINE, otherwise South Wheal Josiah, by Chilsworthy, in the parish of Calstock, Cornwall—viz.:—
A 49 in. OORNISH PUMPING ENGINE, 9 ft. stroke, in first-class condition, and having done but little work is equal to new, with 10 ton Boiller, and first piece of main rod, complete; eight-arm capstan, with oak axie; 150 fms. 13 in. capstan rope, in good condition; 197 ft. of 11 in. main rod; 70 fms. of iron stave ladders; 40 fms. of 7 in. with rope; 19 ft. water-wheel, 1 ft. 6 in. breast, iron ring sockets and axie, with crank and gear work for double air machine; 200 fms. Iron air pipe; 50 ft. shears, two pulleys and brasses complete; a quantity of 11 in., 8 in., and 6 in. lifts, complete.
Double power winch, double and treble blocks, chains, 16 rod plates, stanjes and glands, bucket prongs, vice and bench, anvil, flauge pins and pump rilegs, botts and burs, scrap iron, yokes and set-off, bellows and nose plate, smiths' tools, grindstone, beam, scales and weights, new iron, quantity of tram iron. The mine is situate on the bank of the River Tamar, about 1½ mile from The above lots are well worthy the attention of intersection.

Gunnis Lake.

The above lots are well worthy the attention of inine agents and others, and having had but little wear, are in excellent condition.

Refreshments at Eleven o'clock.

Dated West of England Life and Fire Insurance Office, Uppaton,
Milton Abbot, Tavistock, 9th December, 1870.

THE GORN MINES, LLANIDLOES, MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

MR. G. T. SMITH has been instructed to SELL, BY AUCTION, on Friday, the 13th of January, 1871, at Twelve o'clock at noon, on the Mine, near Llanidloes, subject to conditions then to be produced and read, the uncapired term of the

Mine, hear Lianisloes, subject to conditions then to be produced and read, the unexpired term of the OF THE ABOVE MINES.

And the whole of the MACHINERY and MATERIALS standing thereon and belonging thereto: the latter comprise 24 fect WATER WHEEL, in excellent condition; a large quantity of 2 in. iron rods; balance bob and pitwork belonging thereto; crushing machine; powerful lifting server; pulles and stands; three trams; a quantity of train ralls; sleepers; suiths tools; several tons of old iron; grindstone; bell; wooden derrick, &c., &c., &c.

There were fifteen years of the lease unexpired on the 24th of June last.

The Gorn is parallel to the celebrated Van, Dyllife, and Penyelys Mines, and is on ground of precisely the same character, a circumstance of greater importance as regards the production of ore than working on the same lode would be, that being frequently cut by change of stratum.

The Mine has yielded large quantities of lead, and requires but a comparatively small outlay to become a most remunerative property. It has been hitherto worked by a Cost-book Company, and its working has been suspended in consequence of the death of the principal shareholder.

For further particulars, apply to the Secretary of the Gorn Mines, Colonial-chambers, Crutched Friars, London, K.C.; or the Auctioneer, Aberystwith.

ALTERATION OF THE DAY OF SALE. FLINTSHIRE COAL FIELD, NORTH WALES. HANMER COLLIERY, NEAR MOSTYN AND HOLYWELL.

HAMMER COLLIERY, NEAR MOSTYN AND HOLYWELL.

THE SALE of this COLLIERY, advertised to take place at the Queen Hotel, Chester, on the 28th inst., is deferred until WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of January, 1871, at Two for Three o'clock in the afternoon. Particulars in future advertisements.

Information may be obtained of Messra, R. P. and H. PHILIPSON, Solicitors, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Mr. W. Y. CRAIG, Milton House, Alsager, near Stoke-upon-Trent; or of the Auctioncers.

The colliery plans and workings, and a copy of the lease, may be inspected at the colliery, on an appointment being made with Mr. W. Y. CRAIG.

JOSEPH COOKSEY AND 80N, Auctioncers and Mining Engineers.

West Bromwich, 13-1, December, 1870.

TOR IMMEDIATE SALE, TEN TWO HUNDRED PARTS of the ROYALTY of 1s. 9d. per ton on all CHINA CLAY raised by the BRENTMOOR CHINA CLAY and MICA WORKS COMPANY (LIMITED). The clay is practically inexhaustible, the demand unlimited, and the company of the highest respectability. A delivery of 20,000 tons per annum may be relied on, giving to the ten shares now offered an annual income of £87 10s. The whole will be sold to an immediate purchaser for £250. For full particulars, apply to Mr. CARNE, 12, North-buildings, Broad-street Terminus, London, E.C.

NORTH FIELD IRONWORKS, ROTHERHAM.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE TREATY, or LET for a TERM of YEARS, the NORTH FIELD IRON WORKS, situate on the banks of the River Dun Navigation, at ROTHERHAM, with siding into Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoinshire Railway; comprising FORGE TRAINS, MERCHANT MILL, FURNACES, STEAM HAMMERS, SOLD TYRE, ROLLING, and other MACHINERY, adapted to an extensive business.

Price, rent, and other particulars, may be known on application to Messrs, HOYLE and SON, Solicitors, Rotherham.

VALUABLE SLATE PROPERTY.

 ${f T}^{
m O}$ BE LET, in the parish of LLANURIN, in the county of MONTGOMERY, the-

DULAS QUARRY.

The quality of the slate has been reported on by the agents of three of the principal quarries of Wales.

The water power is abundant, with plenty of elevation for tipping rubbish.

Close to a transway, and within three miles of a first-class station of the Cambrian Railway.

Apply to "A. B.," Post Office, Corris, Machynlleth, North Wales.

TO BE LET, ON LEASE, for a term of years, SEVERAL ACRES of LAND, suitable for MANUFACTURING PURPOSES, advanageously situated on the south bank of the River Tyne, about two miles below Newcastle-ou-Tyne, and within a quarter of a mile from the North-Eastern

Railway. There is a good quay frontage, with deep water.

Apply to Mr. T. S. BRAMWELL, King-street, Quay-s de, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

POR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, at PAR CONSOLS, Par Station, CORNWALL, and close to Par Shipping Harbour, ONE 80, and ONE 72 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, and BOILERS. 24, 18, and 15 in. WINDING ENGINES and BOILERS. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20 in. PUMPS. H and top-door pieces; plunger poles; rod plates; and a large quantity of other useful MINING MATERIALS.

Apply to Capt. Puckey, St. Blazey, Cornwall.

FOR SALE,—THE UNDERMENTIONED ENGINES:— ONE 50 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, with ONE BOILER. ONE 30 in. cylinder ROTARY STEAM ENGINE, 7 tt. kroke, with or without BOILER, wrought iron fly-wheel shaft, and 10 ton fly-wheel; 12 heads of stamps

onnected.
ONE 12 in. cylinder ROTARY STEAM ENGINE, with ONE 6 ton BOILER.
THREE Cornish BOILERS, from 10 to 12 tons each, in excellent condition.
Also, several Cornish CRUSHERS, of various sizes.
A 60 feet WATER WHEEL, with hammered iron round shaft, cast-iron

ockets, rings, &c.
For further information, apply to—
W. MATHEWS, ENGINEER TAVISTOCK.
Tavistock, July 28th, 1870.

CANNOCK CHASE COAL BY CANAL AND RAILWAY.

THE COMPANY SEND COAL BY GANAL AND RAILWAY.

THE COMPANY SEND COAL BY RAILWAY, in trucks, TO
ALL STATIONS, and LOAD CANAL BOATS at their extensive wharves
on the Anglesey branch of the Birmingham Canal, adjoining the colliery; and
also at Hednesford Basin, Canneck.
Also SUPPLY best LAYCOCK'S GARESFIELD FOUNDRY COKE, FIRE
BBICKS, and CLAY RETORTS, free on board ship, Tyne Dock, Newcastle-on-

BRICKS, and CLAI ABITORIS, 100 BRICKS, and CLAI ABITORIS, 1706.

Cannel gas coal, 15,000 feet of gas per ton. Illuminating power of gas in standard candles, 32% candles.

For prices, apply to— JOHN N. BROWN,

ANGLESEY CHAMBERS, NEW STREET, BIRMINGHAM. LONDON OFFICE, 455, NEW OXFORD STREET.

VALUABLE CORNISH MINING MACHINERY.

MESSRS, J. C. LANYON AND SON have FOR SALE a very superior lot of the above, including—
80, 70, 60, 50, 30, and 24 inch PUMPING ENGINES;
24 inch ROTARY ENGINE, with CAPSTAN;
22 inch ditto, with CAPSTAN and CRUSHER;
Several good BOILER;
A large assortment of PITWORK of all sizes; STRAPPING PLATES, rolled and faggoted, all of which are secondhaud, in good condition, and will be sold in very reasonable terms.

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For particulars, apply to—
LANYON AND SON, MERCHANTS, REDRUTH.

Dated Redruth, Feb. 23, 1870.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

TO MINE PROPRIETORS, AGNETS, AND ENGINEERS.

MESSRS, J. C. LANYON AND SON, of REDRUTH,
CORNWALL, having PURCHASED the WHOLE of the PLANT of the
CLIFFORD AMALGAMATED MINES, beg to call the attention of all parties
requiring SECONDHAND ENGINES, BOILERS, PITWORK, or MINING
MATERIALS of any description, to the unprecedently favourable opportunity
thus afforded for supplying their wants on the most favourable terms.
Communications to be addressed to—
July 4, 1870.

J. C. LANYON AND SON, REDRUTH, CORNWALL.

SECONDHAND MINING MACHINERY FOR SALE, IN FIRST-RATE CONDITION.

DUMPING ENGINES, of various sizes,—viz., 80 in., 70 in.,

WINDING ENGINES, STAMPING ENGINES, STEAM CAPSTANS, and CRUSHERS of various sizes.

A NUMBER OF BOILERS, PITWORK of all descriptions, and all kinds of MATERIALS required for MINING PURPOSES.

TO BE SOLD, AT MODERATE PRICES.

The So in. is nearly new, and, with several of the other engines, can be gua-ranteed of superior make and modern design.

For further particulars, apply to-

MESSRS, HARVEY AND CO.,

ENGINEERS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS, HAYLE, CORNWALL,

HAYLE, CORNWALL,

AND HAYLE FOUNDRY WHARF, NINE ELMS, LONDON,
CITY OFFICES (GRESHAM HOUSE), 23½, OLD BROAD STREET,

MANUFACTURERS OF
PUMPING and other LAND ENGINES and MARINE STEAM ENGINES of
the largest kind in use, SUGAR MACHINERY, MILLWORK, MINING
MACHINERY, and MACHINERY IN GENERAL. SHIPBUILDERS IN WOOD AND IRON.

THE PATENT PNEUMATIC STAMPS
May be SEEN AT WORK at HAYLE FOUNDRY WHARP, NINE ELMS, by previous application at either of the above addresses.

ECONDHAND MACHINERY ON SALE.—
Parties requiring secondhand ENGINES, BOILERS, and MACHINERY of every description and size, and for all purposes, should apply to FREDERICK MIKES. Engineering Valuer and Agent. St. Ann's-square, Manchester, who has the contents of several engineering concerns for disposal (piecemeal).

Particulars in "Monthly Register," Iree by post.

POR SALE, a superior secondhand 25-horse power PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE, also a 16-horse power, both equal to new, and gua-

FIGURE ENGINE, also a 16-horse power, both equal to new, and gua-FOR SALE, cheap, several first-class new PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES to 12-horse power, with all recond improvements. PTI WINDING GEAR made at a short notice, suitable for Portable Engines, FOR SALE, a second-hand PORTABLE ENGINE, with a MORTAR MILL.

BARBOWS AND STEWART, ENGINEERS, BANBURY.

BARROWS AND STEWART. ENGINEERS, BANBURY.

TO BE SOLD, a direct-acting high-pressure PUMPING ENGINE, with cylinder 70 in. diameter and 9 ft. stroke, standing over the shaft, fitted with metallic piston, hammered iron piston rod, cross-head, and coupling plates to main pump rod, cast-iron slide bars and slide blocks, foundation beams and holding down boits. The valve box is fitted with two brass cyalibrium valves and seatings, and two regulating valves. The valve gem is worked by tappets and two cataract pumps. The steam pipes up to and including a steam stop valve, and the exhaust pipes up to and including a cast-iron cistern for heating the feed water.

The main pumps consist of a 2 ln. ram pump, about 125 yards in length, with brass clacks and leather lids; also a 17 in. ram pump, about 60 yards in length, and a bucket pump, ls in. in diameter, about 40 yards in length, length, the main pump rod is of good pitch pine timber, about 14 in. square, jointed together with hammered iron plates and boits.

The whole of the work was made by Mr. Robert Daglish, of St. Helens Foundry, and is in good working order, having only just stopped work, from the water having been drawn off to another level, and may be seen any time by application at the PEASLET CROSS COLLIENT OFFICE, St. Helens.

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Apply, for prices and particulars, to WILLOUGHBY BROTHERS, Foundry, Redruth; or Central Foundry, Plymouth.

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ESTABLISHED 1859.

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THE CORNWALL WALL AND DEVON MINING DIRECTORY— CLASSIFIED IN DISTRICTS; By J. WILLIAMS, Commission Agent, ed at the Mining JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London

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IN USE AT

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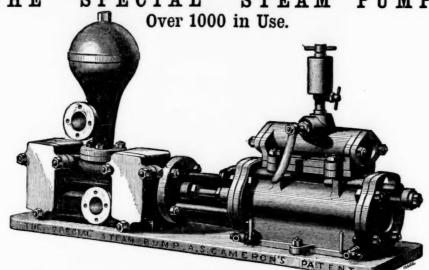
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Requires NO Shafting, Gearing, Riggers, or Belts.

All Double-Acting:

Works at any Speed, and any Pressure of Steam.

Will Force to any Height.

Delivers a constant stream.

Can be placed any distance away from a Boiler.

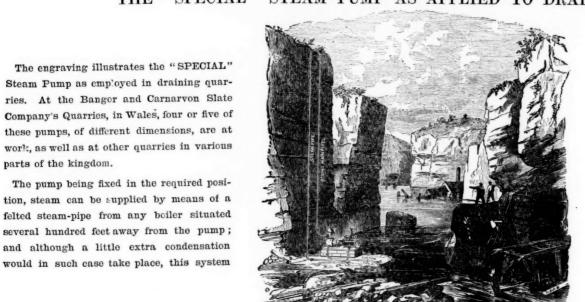
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Supplied to H.M.'s Arsenal and Dockyards at Woolwich, Chatham, and Devonport, also for use on board H.M.'s Ships, Hercules and Monarch.

FORTY THOUS ND GALLONS PER HOUR IS BEING RAISED 40 FEET HIGH AT MR. McMURRAY'S PAPER MILL, WANDSWORTH, BY THE "SPECIAL" STEAM PUMP. THE "SPECIAL" STEAM PUMP AS APPLIED TO DRAINING QUARRIES.



of draining quarries is found far more economical than employing detached engines and pumps, with their cumbrous details of shafting, gearing, riggers, and belts.

The "SPECIAL" Steam Pump can be adapted to work at either high or low pressure steam, and to discharge the water to a vertical height of from 200 to 400 feet. For very high lifts, pumps with long strokes are recommended.

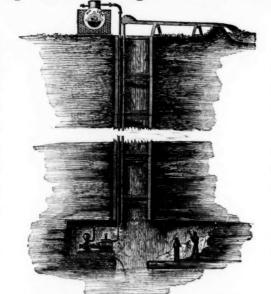
The pump is very portable, and can be readily lowered nearer to the water as the work proceeds.

THE "SPECIAL" STEAM PUMP AS APPLIED FOR DRAINING MINES. One "SPECIAL" Steam Pump now making to force 1040 feet in one direct lift.

The arrangement in the accompanying illustration shows an economical method of draining mines without the expense of erecting surface-engines, fixing pumprods, or other gearing. A boiler adjacent to the pit's mouth is all that is necessary on the surface; from thence steam may readily be taken down, by means of a felted steam-pipe, to connect the pump with the boiler. The pump may be placed in any situation that may be convenient for working it, and connecting the steam, suction, and delivery pipes.

would in such case take place, this system

These engines can be fixed and set to work in a



comparatively short time, and also at a very small outlay. They are used in large mines as auxiliary engines, and will be found invaluable adjuncts in all mining operations.

To estimate the quantity of water to be raised by any given size of pump refer to the tabulated list below. It is recommended to use long-stroke pumps where the height exceeds 100 ft., so that the largest result may be obtained with a minimum wear and tear of the pump pistons and valves. The pumps are provided with doors for ready access to all working parts.

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PRICES OF THE "SPECIAL" STEAM PUMPS.

Diameter of Steam Cylinderinches	21	3	4	4	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	10	10	12	12	14	16	24
Diameter of Water Cylinderinches	11	11	2	4	3	4	6	5	6	7	4	6	7	8	6	7	8	10	12	7	10
Length of Strokeinches	6	9	9	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	18	24	24	24	24
Strokes per minute	100	100	75	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	35	_	_	-	-
Galloas per hour	310	680	910	3250	1830	3250	7330	5070	7330	9750	3250	7330	9500	13,000	7330	9500	13,000	-	_	-	-
PRICE	£10	£15	£20	£35	£30	£40	£47 10	£50	£52 10	£57 10	£50	£55	£65	£75	£70	£80	£100	-	-	-	-

IF BRASS LINED, OR SOLID BRASS OR GUN-METAL WATER CYLINDERS, WITH COPPER AIR VESSELS, EXTRA, ACCORDING TO SIZE.

Any Combination can be made between the Steam and Water Cylinders, provided the Lengths of Stroke are the same, thus—8 in. Steam and 3 in. Water, cr
10 in. Steam and 3 in. Water, adapted to height of lift and pressure of steam, and so on.

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AWARDED TWENTY GOLD AND SILVER FIRST-CLASS PRIZE MEDALS.

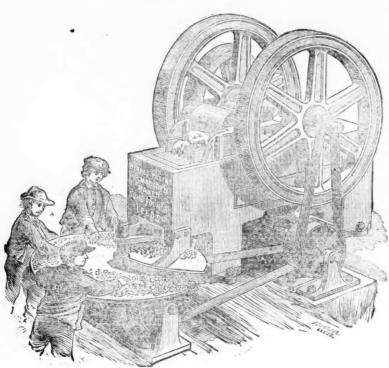
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TO MINERS, IRONMASTERS, MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, RAILWAY COMPANIES, EMERY AND FLINT GRINDERS, MCADAM ROAD MAKERS, &c., &c.

FOR REDUCING TO SMALL FRAGMENTS ROCKS, ORES, AND MINERALS OF EVERY KIND.

This is the only machine that has proved a success. This machine was shown in full operation at the Royal Agricultural Society's Show at Manchester, and at the Highland Agricultural Society's Show at Edinburgh, where it broke 1½ too of the hardest trap or winstone in eight minutes, and was AWARDED TWO FIRST-CLASS SILVER MEDALS. It has also just received a SPECIAL GOLD MEDAL at Santiago, Chili.

It is rapidly making its way to all parts of the globe, being now in profitable use n California, Washoe, Lake Superior, Australia, Cuba, Chili, Brazil, and throughout the United States and England. Read extracts of testimonials:—



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The Parys Mines Company, Parys Mines, near Bangor, James.—We have had one of your stone breakers in use during the last 12 months, and Capt. Moreom reports most favourably as to its capabilities of crushing the materials to the required size, and its great economy in doing away with manual labour.

For the Parys Mining Company,
H. R. Marsden, Eag. JAMES WILLIAMS.

Ecton Emery Works, Manchester. — We have used Blake's patent stone breaker made by you, for the last 12 months, crushing emery, &c., and thas given every satisfaction. Some time after starting the machine a piece of the moveable laws about 20 lbs, weight, chilled cast-iron, broke off, and was crushed in the laws of the machine to the size fixed for crushing the emery.

Thos. Goldsworking & Sons.

H. R. Marsden, Esq.

Alkalk Works, wear Weinesburg. — I at first

H. K. Marsden, Eq.

Alkali Works, near Wednesbury, —I at first
thought the outlay too much for so simple an
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Welsh Gold Mining Company, Dolgelly,—The
stone breaker does its work a omirably, crushing
the hardest stones and quartz. WM. DANIEL.

Our 15 by 7 in, machine has broken 4 tons of hard whinstone in 20 minutes, for fine road me-tal, free from dust. Messrs. ORD and MADDISON, Stone and Lime Merchants, Darlington.

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Deoca, Ireland.—My crusher does its work most satisfactority. It will break 10 tons of the hardest copper ore stone per hour.

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WM. G. ROBERTS.

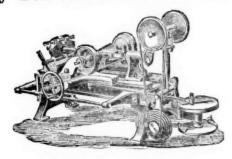
General Frémont's Mines, California.—The 15
by 71n. machine effects a saving of the labour of
about 30 men, or 375 per day. The high estimation in which we hold your invention is shown by
the fact that Mr. Park has just ordered a third
machine for this estate. SILAS WILLIAMS.

Your stone breaker gives us great satisfaction.
We have broken 101 tons of Spanish pyrites with
it in seven hours.
H. R. Marsden, Esq. Weston, near Runcorn

MARSDEN. FOUNDRY, SOHO

MEADOW LANE, LEEDS, ONLY MAKER IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Patent Duplex Cotter-Hole and Key-Bed DRILLING MACHINE.

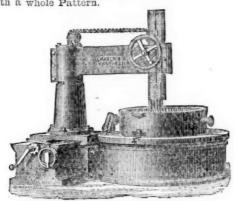


The advantage of this Machine is, that the Drills are only requisite to be half the length of the Cotter-hole required to be cut, as they operate simultaneously from both sides of the object, meeting accurately in the middle, and doing the work in less than half the usual time, besides producing a smooth hole on account of short, stiff Drills being used, thus producing a much better class of work, hitherto unattainable by the Machines with one long Drill.

The Machine is made in three sizes, and often made with double set of Head Stocks, to drill both ends of a connecting rod at the

Improved WHEEL-MOULDING MACHINE.

This Machine will Mould the Teeth of Bevel, Spur, and Worm Wheels, also Straight Racks, of any Pitch with a whole Pattern.



Some of the many advantages in the use of this Machine are, that the Teeth of Wheels are perfectly straight across the Tooth, no taper being required to draw the pattern; the Wheels are true in diameter, not depending upon a wood model, which sometimes alters in shape; Wheels of any pitch and form of teeth can be moulded without the use of a whole expensive pattern; and wheels to work into each other can be made mathematically correct in form, at the small cost

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The Machine is made in various sizes to mould wheels of any

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LIBERAL COMMISSION

ALLOWED TO ENGINEERS, AGENTS, AND OTHERS FOR INTRODUCING

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It is quite as good and durable a lubricant as the best, and is little more than half the price of the common kinds. While there is no more serviceable or economical Oil for Engines and Machinery, it is the best known lubricant of the axles of Railway Trucks and Carringes, and it may be applied in the ordinary grease boxes, at a saving of one-half over grease. Particulars forwarded on Application EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS RECEIVED :-

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From DUBS AND Co., Glasgow Locomotive Works, "We find it a good lubricating oil, and very cheap."

From John Hartop, Esq., Manager for Earl Fitzwilliam, Elsecar. "The oil answers my purpose w

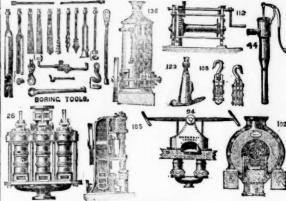
From Messrs, RICHARD EVANS AND CO., Haydock Collieries, "It answer quite as well as yellow grease (for railway wagons), and at a taying of forty-eight per cont."

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 "I thept the (fav) shaft perfectly cool, and with a less quantity."

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"The men were rather against it at first, but have now, by experience, learned to appreciate its good qualities. It answers our purpose so completely that we shall continue to use it and no other."



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drawing shows the construction of this cheap and handsome roof, sed for covering factories, stores, sheds, farm buildings, &c., the which are double bow and string girders of best pine timber, ½ in. boards, supported on the girders by purilar running longie whole being covered with patent waterproof roofing feit. These bine lightness with strength that they can be constructed up to without centre supports, thus not only affording a clear wide space, a great saving both in the cost of roof and uprights.

To made with or without top-lights, ventilators, &c. Feit roofs of ton executed in accordance with plans. Prices for plain roofs from creamers according to span, size, and situation.

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INODOROUS FELT for lining damp walls and under floor cloths.
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Showing the true causes of Nervous, Mental, and Physical Debility,
Lowness of Spirits, Indigestion, WANT OF ENERGY, PREMATURE DECLINE, with plain directions for PERFECT RESTORATION TO HEALTH
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SPECIAL BUSINESS in the following MINES at close market prices of the

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Shares.	Number will sell	Name of mine.	Quota- tion will sell at nett.	Amount paid per share.	Paying at present price.	Meetings held.	Next due.
1432 1906 2450 6000 5869 6400 6120	5	Dolcoath East Lovell Cook's Kitch. Tincroft Rosewall Hill East Pool S. Condurrow	£127 10 32 0 19 10 49 0 1 4 11 10 3 15	£32 4 6 3 9 0 19 14 9 9 0 0 4 0 0 0 9 9 5 5 6	12 per cent. 20 " 12½ " 15 " 20 " 8 "	Two-monthly Quarterly "," Two-monthly Four-monthly.	

A GOOD TIN SETT TO BE DISPOSED OF. Apply as above.

POR SALE, cheap, no reasonable offer will be refused, TWENTY SHARES in the LOVELL, TEN SHARES in WHEAL IDA, and FIVE SHARES in GREAT SOUTH CHIVERTON.

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POR SALE,—TWENTY YUDANAMUTANA SHARES, £3 fully paid, 15s. per share; and TWENTY TAVARONE SHARES, £5 fully paid, 30s. per share.

Apply to Mr. Richards, Wyld's Coffee House, King William-street, Strand.

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Reports on anymine in the two counties, and every kind of legitimate mining
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NOTICE.

NOTICE.

WEST JEWELL.—The recently-erected 54-inch cylinder engine is FORKING the WATER ADMIRABLY, and will soon LAY OPEN a FURTHER EXTENSIVE RUN of ORE GROUND.

WEST JEWELL has a run of 300 fms. of ore discovered above the adit, which is 50 fms. from surface, worth from £10 to £50 per fathom. Has already sold nearly £2000 worth of tin in the stone since the present working, at about £7 per ton. When the dressing appliances are completed will realise £75 to £80 per ton. WEST JEWELL_Shares, which I urged my clients to purchase at par, £2, are now £3 to £3½. A higher rate of advance and more rapid progress is morally certain, with inevitable dividends.

WEST JEWELL—Intending investors may personally, or by means of their agents, inspect this mine, where every facility will be afforded by the courteous manager, Capt. Mayne, for unconditional examination.

WEST JEWELL—The undersigned advises the IMMEDIATE PURCHASE of these SHARES, and offers his services condently as a successful negociator.

JOHN R. PIKE,

120

JOHN R. PIKE

3, CROWN CHAMBERS, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

M ESSRS. LISCOMBE AND C 39A, SOUTH CASTLE STREET, LIVERPOOL, MINING SHARE BROKERS,

MINING SHARE BROKERS,

Have the BEST and LATEST INFORMATION on all the LEAD MINES of WALES and the NORTH OF ENGLAND, and on all AMERICAN MINES, and are in a position to transact business in most of them at closest market prices.

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C APTAIN ABSALOM FRANCIS,
GOGINAN, ABERYSTWITH,
MINING AGENT, ENGINEER, AND SURVEYOR.
The great success which is attending the opening and working of the Mines in the counties of Cardigan and Montgomery, and the many properties placed at the disposal of Capt. ABSALOM FRANCIS, induces him to offer his services, either to ADVISE, INSPECT, REPORT, or SURVEY, for Mining Companies or private shareholders. or private shareholders.
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A GENTS WANTED, who call upon STEAM BOILER OWNERS, to introduce the

ASHCROFT DETECTOR AND ALARM,
Recently noticed in the Mining Journal, and for which the FIRST-CLASS
MEDAL of THE ROYAL POLYTECHNIC SOCIETY has been AWARDED,
ASHCROFT DETECTOR AND ALARM COMPANY,

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TARIFF AND GUIDE FREE ON APPLICATION

Shares.	Company,	n	aid.			Thu.L.	
			aiu.			Pric	ce.
£100	John Abbot and Co. [L.]		0	0	 20	15	dis.
300	Blaenavon Iron and Steel Co. [L.]	7		0		_	
300	Bolckow, Vaughan, and Co. [L.]	30	0	0	 29	30	pm.
100	Brown, John, and Co. [L.]	70	0	0	 5	3	dis.
100	Consett Iron Co. [L.]	7	10	0	 4	416	pm.
400	Cammell and Co. [L.]	80	0	0	 17	15	dis.
32	Ebbw Vale Co. [L.]	27	10	0	 9	81/6	dis.
20	General Mining Association [L.]	20	0	0	 4	7	
10	Hopkins, Gilkes, and Co. [L.]	10	0	0	 1	34	dis.
10	Ironmasters' Company [L.]	10	0	0		-	
10	Midiand from Co. II.	5	0	0	 22	221/6	pm.
21/2	Mersey Steel and Iron Co. [L.]	11	10	0	 8%	77/8	dis.
4	Mwyndy Iron Ore Co. [L.]	3	10	0		2	dis
1	Nerbudda Coal and Iron	0	7	0	 par.		
35	Palmer's Shipbuilding and Iron Co. [L.]	25		0	 114	3/	dis.
85	Ditto ditto	35	0	0	 134	34	dis.
100	Parkgate Iron Co. [L.]	65	0	0	 6	4	dis
20	Patent Shaft and Axletree Co. [L.]	10	0	0	 514	-	pm.
50	Rhymney Iron Co. [L.]	60	0	0	 21	19	dis
15	Ditto New	15	0	0	 616	516	dis
200	Shorts Iron Co	50	0	0	 21	19	dis
100	Sheephridge Iron and Coal Co. [L.]	55	0	0	 17	16	dis
100	Staveley Iron and Coal Co.	60	0	0	 40	4216	pm.
100	Ditto ditto New	10	0	0	 8	9	pm
100	Thames Iron Company	100	0	0		_	B
0 752	ARREST LEGIS AND STEEL	5	0	0			
100	Vancouver Coal [L.]	6	0	0	par.	1	pm
10	Van Iron Ore [L.]	10	0	0	 	_	2
100	Wigan Coal and Iron Co	100	0	0	10	8	dis
75	Ditto ditto	75	0	0	10	8	dis.

THE MINING SHARE LIST

-												-
	BRITISH			DEN		NE						
Shar	es. Mines.	Pe	aid.	Last Pr				divs.	Per	share. La	stpaid	
1500	Alderlev Edge, c. Cheshire*	10	0 0				. 10	6 8.	. 0	5 0Jar	1. 186	9
6000	Boscaswell, t, c, St. Just Botallack, t. c, St. Just	1	0 0		**		. 0	2 0.	. 0	2 0. Apr	. 187	0
2000	Bronflord 1 Cardinant	91	0 0	280	220 23		585	5 0.	. 5	0 0 No	7. 187	
4000	Bronfloyd, l, Cardigan*	1	10 0 .	2/2	. 21/4 23		2	10 0	0	1 0Oct	187	
5094	Brookwood, c, Buckfastleigh Bwich Consols, s-l, Cardigan*	4	0 0 .	. 2 .	. 11/2 2	**	0	15 0	0	2 6. Nov	187	
			10 0 .		4/2 5	**		9 0	0	2 0May 2 0Dec	187	
916	Cashwell, l, Cumberland* Cargoll, s-l, Newlyn Chanticleer, l, Flint	16	5 7 .	. 11/4.	. 3 31/4			15 0.	0	10 0Aug	. 186	
1280	Chanticleer, I, Flint	0	78.					1 0.	. 0	0 6. Nov	. 186	
4400	Cook's Kitchen, c. Hlogani	19 1	14 9 .	. 18 .	. 20 221/		4	13 0	0 1	10 0 Oct.	187	0
867	Cwm Erfin, l, Cardiganshire*		10 0 .				32	8 0.	. 0	5 0Oct	. 187	0
128	Cwmvstwith, I, Cardiganshire	80	00.		•		387	10 0	2	0 0Jul	v 186	9
1024	Derwent Mines, s-l, Durham	300	00.		. 94 96	••	177	0 0	2	10 0Jul	y 186	
656			46.				7	0 0	0 1	0 0Nov	7. 187 7. 187	
1432	Dolcoath, c, t, Camborne		4 6 .		125 127		251	2 6.	3	0 0. Dec	. 187	
12800	Drake Walls, t. Calstock t		00.	11/8.	. 11/8 11/4		1	3 3	. 0	1 0Jul		
0144	East Caradon, c, St. Cleert	2 1	4 6	. 6 .	51/2 5%		14	11 6	. 0	2 0Jul	y 186	7
300	East Darren 1. Cardiganshire	32	0 0				188	10 0	2	0 0 Sep	t. 187	0
1000	East Pool, t, c, Pool, Illogan East Wheal Lovell, t, Wendron		9 9		11 111/4		10	17 3	0	5 0 Nov	. 187	0
1906	East Wheal Lovell, t, Wendron		9 0		. 33 34	••		16 0		0 0. Not	7. 1870	
2800 5000	Fordale, l. 1816 of Man		00.		1 11/6	**		8 0	0	0 0Oct	187	2
			0 6 .	1/3.	. 1 1/2	**	-	3 0	0	2 6 Aug 3 0 Jan	180	3
5000	Gawton, c, Tavistock Great Laxey, l, Isle of Man*		00.		. 17 18			9 0	. 0	8 0 Dec	. 1870	0
8000	Great Northern Manganese*		00.						. 5 Y	o.ctFeb	. 1869	
5908	Great Worthern Manganese* Great Wheal Vor, t, c, Helstont		00.		. 31/2 4		15	12 0	. 0	3 6 Jun	10 1870) [
0240	Gunnislake (Clitters'), t, c Herodsfoot, l. near Liskeardt	4 1	90.				0	2 0	0	1 0 Nov	. 1870)
9000	Herodsfoot, I. near Liskeardt		0 0 .					0 0	11	10 0Oct.	1870	1
2000	Holmbush and Kelly Bray co.		000			••		3 0	0	1 0Nov 0 7Jun	1868	
165	Killaloe, sl, Tipperary		00.			**	1101	2 2		0 0Aug	. 1869	
400	Levant, c, t, St. Just Lisburne, l, Cardiganshire		81.				529	0 0	2	o oJan	1870	
3000	Maes-y-Safn, I. Flint		0 0 .				4	0 0	0	5 0 Oct.	1868	1
9000	Macs-y-Safn, l, Flint* Marke Valley, c, Caradon Minera Mining Co.l, Wrexham *	4 1		634.	634 714		6	10 0	0	4 0Oct.	1870	1
1800	Minera Mining Co.1, Wrexham .	25	0 0				282	3 3	4	0 0 Nov	. 1870	
0000	Mining Co. of Ireland, c, l, cl		0 0 .	73/8.	. 7		0	4 61/2	0	2 1July	1870	
2000	New Pembroke, t, c, Par Station.		00	111/	5 51/4		0	5 0	0 1	2 6. Nov	. 1870 . 1870	
5610	North Levant, t, c, St. Just		20 .	13/	1 1% 1%			15 0	0 1	0 0 Aug	1870	
256	North Wheal Crofty, c, Illogant Pendarves United, t, c, Camb		1 3 .		178 178			0 0	5	1 6Oct. 0 0Nov	. 1870	
5000	Penhalls, t. St. Agnes		00.		. 56			13 6	0	4 0 Oct.	1870	
500	Phoenix, t, c, Linkinhorne		00 .				456	10 0	7	0 0 May	1870	1
2000	Phœnix, t, c, Linkinhorne Poldice, t, c, Gwennap Prince of Wales, c, Calstock Providence, t. Uny Lelant	10	0 0				1	10 0	0 1	0 0Oct.	1870	
2800	Prince of Wales, c, Calstock	0 13	2 6	1%	1% 134 37 39		100	10 6	0	1 0Nov	. 1869	
1120	Providence, t. Uny Lelant	10 6	7	39	11/ 9		100	12 6	1	0 0. Dec.		
DOOG	Queen, s, c, Calstock*	0 1	00	2	11/2 2	••		2 0	0	1 0 Dec. 1 6 Dec.	1870 1870	
512	South Caradon, c, St. Cleer		0	250	250 260		655	10 0	4	0 0Nov	. 1870	
0000	South Darren, I, Cardigan*	3 6	6 6				1	1 6	0	1 6 Nov	. 1870	
937	South Wh. Crofty, c. Illogan	24 10	10	7	51/2 61/2		3	0 0	0 1	0 0June	1870	
496	So. Wh. Frances, c, Illog. t	18 18	3 9	30	29 31		374	18 6	1	0 0 Mar.	1868	
242	So. Wh. Frances, c, Illog.† Spearn Moor, t, St. Just St. Ives Consols, t, St. Ives	36 17	7 9	18			14	15 0	1	0 0Oct.	1870	
940	St. Ives Consols, t, St. Ives	10 1	5 0				0	5 0	0 1	0 0. May	1869 1870	
2000	St. Just Amalgamated, to	6 (00	14	133/4 141/	4		5 0	0	2 6 Nov.	1870	
8000	Tankerville, l, Salop*	9 (00	47		4	27	8 6	1 1	0 0. Nov		
2000	Trumpet Cons., t, Helston	11 10	0 0	22	91 99		12	7 0	0 1	5 0 Dec.	1870	1
0000	Van, l, Llanidloes*	4 4	5 0		54 56			10 0	0 1	5 0 Dec.	1870	-
1000	W. Chiverton, I, Perranzabuloet	10 0	0	53	51 52		47	7 6	2	0 0Nov.	1870	-
512	West Wheal Frances, t. Illogan 1	06 15	5 0	82	31 33		4 1	10 0	1 10	0 0Oct.	869	-
400	W. Wheal Seton, c, Cambornet	47 0	0	120	110 120 65 75	**	669	0 0	2 1	0 0. Dec.	1870	1
512	W. Wheal Seton, c, Cambornet Wheal Basset, c, Illogant Wheal Jane, s-l, Kea	5 2	6	57	E 4 E C	••	93 1	10 0	1 10	0 0. June	1868	1
905	Wheel Kitty t St Agree	5 4	0	0	81/2 9	**	5 1	3 0	0 7	0Nov.		1
024	Wheal Kitty, t, St. Agnes Wheal Kitty, t, Uny Lelantt	3 10	6	11	10 11	**	12 1	2 6.	0 10	0July	1870	1
896	Wheal Margaret, t. Uny Lelant.	13 17	6	9	7 8		78 1	5 0	0 10	0Nov.	1870	1
024	Wheal Mary Ann, !, Menheniott	8 0	0	9	10 11		71 1	7 6	0 10	0. Dec.	1870	1
000	Wh. Mary Hutchins, Plymp., t	2 12	6				0 1	0 0	0 5	0 Aug.	1869	1
80	Wheal Owles, t, St. Justi	70 0	0				474 1	3 01	0 (0 Nov.	1870	1
000 1	Vheal Russell, c, Tavistock	1 0	0		24 26	••	0 0 1	1 0	0 1	0Dec.	1870	1
396	Wheal Seton, t, c, Camborne		0	26			1 #65	5 0 2 6	0 0	0Feb.	1869	1
DUU 1		2 10			7% 7%			2 0.0	0 2	o bept.	10.0	1
	FOREIGN			DEN		INI						١.
5000	Alamillos, I, Spain*t	2 0	0	2/4	134 214		0 1	3 0	0 2	6Oct.	1870	1

5000	Alamillos, I, Spain*	2	0	0 .	. 2/4	13/4	2/4	. (13	0	0 2	6. Oct.	1870
0000	Almada&TiritoConsolidated,8*+	1	•	0 .	. 1	7/8	11/8	. () 1	6	0 1	1 6. Oct.	1870
	Australian, c, South Australiat	7	7	6 .								0 6. Aug.	
5000	Cape Copper Mining*†	7	0	0	. 14	131/2	141/2		5 17	6	0 10	0. May	1870
	CentralAmerican Association*†	0	15	0				. (0 6	0	0 1	0July	1869
1000	Colorado Terrible, s-1, Colorado * †	5	0	0		41/4	434	0	2	6	0 2	6. Nov.	1870
0000	Copiapo Mining Co., Chilitt	16	10	0				. 0	4	0	0 4	0April	1869
	Don Pedro North del Rey * +			0		25/8	2%	2	3	9	0 4	0. Mar.	1870
	English and Australian, ct	2		0				1	19	9	0 0	9. Feb.	1869
	Fortuna, I, Spain*†	2		0		21/4	23/4	2	2	10.	0 2	0 Oct.	1870
	Gonnesa, I, Sardinia	5		0				. 1	0 p	er ce	nt.	Aug.	1868
	Kapunda Mining Co., Austrat.	1	0	0	3/8	1/8	%	0	1	10.	0 0	6 Nov.	1868
5000	Linares, I, Spain*	3		0								0Oct.	
9000	Panulcillo, c, Chili * †	4	0	0	21/2	2 2		. 1	10 p	er ce	nt.	Yes	arly.
0000	Pontgibaud, s-l, Francet	20		0		16						6 Nov.	
	Port Phillip, g Clunes*	1	0	0	11/8	11/8	11/4	1	6	0	0 1	6. Jan.	1870
	Scottish Australian Min. Co. t.	1	0	0				6	per	cent		Apr.	1870
000		15			25				10	0 4	5	0 Dec.	1867
	Sweetland Creek, g, California*†				41/2		1/2	0				0 Nov.	
0000	Victoria (London) [25000 £1 pd.,	250	000	128.	6d. pd.)			0	9	7	0 0	7July	1868
	NON-DIVID	E	N	D.	FORE	IG	N M	IN	E	s.			

hare	Mines.	Pa	id.	Las	t Pr. Bus.	done.	Last Call.
50000	Anglo-Argentine, g, s, Argentine Republic	1	0 0		5/8 3/8	5/8	Fully pd.
20000	Angio-Australian, g, Victoria* (£2 10s. shares)	1	5 0				Nov. 1870
00000	Anglo-Brazilian, g*t	0	12 0		3/8 1/8	3/41	Nov. 1869
12500	Anglo-Italian, got	1	7 6				an. 1868
20000	Arivaca, g, s, Arizona* (£10 shares)		10 0			0	Det. 1870
20000	Australian United, a, Victoria*†		10 0		34 1/4	4 E	fully pd.
3000	Bellavista, s, Peru* (£10 shares)		0 0			0	et. 1870
50000	Bragauza, g, Brazil*	0	15 0				et. 1870
	Capula, s, Mexico +	2	0 0			1	fully pd.
	Chontales, g, s, Nicaragua*†	D 1	0 0		34 1/2 5		far. 1868
00000	Cutaba, g, Minas Geraes, Brazil		0 0				une 1870
	Eberhardt and Aurora, s, Nevada*f	10	6 0		15 14 1		ully pd.
	Eclipse, g, California* (£1 shares)	0 1	0 0		34 7/8		ov. 1870
	El Chico Silver Mining and Reduction Company	1	0 0				lov. 1866
00000	Exchequer, g, s, California*		0 0				ully pd.
0000	Fortune Copper Mining Co. of Western Australia	1 1	- 0		-200		ully pd.
	Frontino and Bolivia, g. New Granada*†	0 1			18: 14	9 N	ov. 1869
	General Brazilian, g. (£1 shares)		7 0			2	ct. 1870
5000	Guerrero, g, Mexico (total cap, =50,000 shares of £1)		0 0				ag. 1869
00000	Imperial Ottoman, s-l, Turkey*	-	0 0	••			ully pd.
	Javali, g, Nicaragua	-		••	-," 1/ 3		an. 1869
	Lusitanian (Portugal) † (£5 shares)				34 34 3		ec. 1866
00000	New Quebrada, c, Venezuela*†						ully pd.
E000	New Rosario, s, Mexico	7	0 0	••	134 15% 1		ully pd.
90000	Pestarena United, g, Italy *†		0 0				fully pd.
00000	Rossa Grande, g, Brazil*† (£1 shares)		5 0		% · %		ept. 1870
	Sao Vicente, Brazil*†		60		72 78 7		et. 1868
2500	Sierra Battes, g, California*		0 0		- ::		ully pd.
0000	South Aurora, s, White Pine, Nevada*		0 0		- ::		ully pd.
00000	Taquaril,g, Brazil* (£1 shares)		3 0		21/223/8 2	148	ept. 1870
0000	Tuolumne, g, California*		0 0		214 . 2 21	6 F	ully pd.
3174			5 2		3 23		ay 1868
0000	Val Antigoria, q, Italy*	11	2 6	••			ec. 1869
0000	Worthing, c, South Australia*+		0 0			F	ully pd.
5000	Yorke Peninsula, c, South Australia		0 0		14 1/8 1/	4 F	ully pd.
5000	Yudanamutana,c, South Australia*†:		0 0		3/8 3/8 3/	F	ully pd.

	NON-DIVIDEND M	INE	s.		
2000	Assheton, I*, Carnaryonshire	5 (0 0	41/4 4 5	Fully
2000	Cae Gynon, l, Cardiganshire*†	2 (0 0		Fully
	Carn Brea, c, t, Illogan:	30 (0	18 18 20	June 1
3000	Chiverton, I. Perranzabuloe	11	5 0		Oct. 1
3000	Chiverton Moor, I, Perranzabuloe	7 1	10	234 25/8 27/8	Feb. 18
3000	Chiverton Valley, l, Perranzabuloe	3 1	0 6	3 3 31/8	Nov. 1
	East Basset, c, Redrutht	40 (0	3 23	Mar. 18
	East Grenville, c, Camborne	4 1	3 0	314 21/2 3	Aug. 1
	Fedw, l, Llanidloes*	10	0 0		Fully 1
3000	Florida, s-l, Cardiganshire*	3 (0	3 23	Fully 1
	Gorsedd and Celyn Level, I, Flintshire	2 (0	3 31/4	Fully
000	Hingston Down, c, Calstock +	6 4	0	34 1/2 1	Aug. 18
400	New Wheal Seton, c, Camborne	70	0 0		Dec. 18
936	North Treskerby, c, St. Agnes	1 1	6 4		Aug. 18
000	Penrhyn, l, Carnarvonshire*	2	00	13415% 17%	Fully 1
000	Plynlimmon, l, Llanidloes*	2	5 0		Sept. 18
024	Rose and Chiverton United, I, Newlyn	. 8	0 0		May 18
123	South Condurrow, t, c, Camborne	5	5 6	334 43/8 45/8	
000	Tan-yr-Allt, l*, Carnaryonshire	3	00		Fully p
000	Van Consols, Llanidloes, l*		0		Fully I
000	West Basset, c, Illogant:		. 0		Sept. 18
288	West Caradon, c, St. Cleer :	2 1	70	76 3/4 7/2	Nov. 18
000	West Maria and Fortescue, c, Lamerton	3 13	0		July 18
000	West Pant-y-Go, s-l, Flint*	1 (0		June 18
000	West Tankerville, l, Salop		0	314 316 334	July 18
000	Wheal Agar, c, Illogan		6	114114 114	Oct. 18
512	Wheal Buller, c, Redruth t		0	216 1 2	. Dec. 18
3386	Wheal Crebor, c, Tavistock		6	1/2 1/6 3/4	Sept. 18
724	Wheal Grenville, c, Cambornet	10 11		334 316 4	Dec. 18
1096	Wheal Uny, t, c, Redruth	10 14		234 . 274 318	Oct. 18
	b, blende : cl, coal; c copper;				

NON-DIVIDEND MINES.

	NON-DIVIDEND MINES,
_	Shares. Mines. Paid. Last Pr. Bus. don
id.	12800 Aberdaunant, l. Llanidloes*. 5 0 0 5 2000 Aberdovey, l. Merionethshire 1 0 0 5 4000 Bedford Consols, c. Tavistock 3 2 6 3 1%
869 870	4000 Bedford United c, Taylst. 4 6 2 1 2 3
870 870	Bood Bige Hills, t. C. St. Agnes 1 8 0 2
870 870	20000 Brynpostig, Montgomery, to 1 00.
870 869	7500 Brynystwith, l, Cardigan*. 2 0 0 – 6000 Budnick Consols, l, Perranz. 0 15 0 – 6000 Bydnick Consols, l, Cardis
868 870	30000 Caldbeck Fells.l. Cumberid. * 1 17 6.
870 869	Cape Corn wait, c, 500 oust 0 14 0
868 870	910 Caradon Consols, c, St. Cleer 33 16 0.
870 870	6400 Cardigan Bay, s-l, Aberyst 5 0 0 10 10 6000 Carn Camborne, c, Cambrn. 3 2 6 10
870 867	3000 Cefn Brwyno (lim. to £5) . 3 0 0
870 870	256 Condurrow, c, t, Cambornet 76 10 0 1055 Craddock Moor, c, St. Cleart 15 8 0
370 370	50000 Crenver & Wheal Abraham*. 2 0 0 – 4000 Cwm Ricket, I, Montgom 2 15 0 –
370 368	
370 369	500 East Black Craig, l* 20 16 8
370 370	
370 369	4000 E. Gunnislake & S. Bed. c. 12 00 - 34 1
70 69	10000 East Parys U., l, c, Anglesea 2 0 0
170	350 East Plynlimmon, l, Llanid.* 18 10 0 — 3640 East Providence, t, Lelant 7 6 9 —
70	6000 East Wh. Reeth. Uny Lelant 1 88.
70. 70	5000 Exmouth, s-l, Christow 0 7 6. 14.
70	12500 Proteded and Todath Current of 5 6
70	6000 Gen. Min. Co. for Ireland 7 0 0 12500 Gilfach. s-l. Llangardock* 2 0 0
70 70	40000 Glasgow Caradon, c* [30,000 £1 p., 10,000 15s.p.]
69	6144 Gonamena, c, St. Cleer 8 4 9
70 70 70	1000 Garlles, s-t* (500 £20 p., 500 £1 p.) 8000 Gen, Min. Co. for Ireland . 7 0 0 . — . 12500 Gilfach, s-t, Llangardock* . 2 0 0 . — . 12500 Gilfach, s-t, Llangardock* . 2 0 0 . — . 80000 Gilsaow Caradou, c* [30,000 £1 p., 10,000 15s.p.] 5700 Goginan, Cardigan, t
70 70 70	3000 Great Rock, 1, Corven* . 3 8 0 . 1 . $\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}$ 1 3000 Great Rock, 1, Corven* . 4 5 0 . 3 . $\frac{21}{\sqrt{6}}$ 3 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}$ 4096 Great Royalton, t , Roche . 0 18 0 . 1 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}$
70	6000 Gt.S. Chiverton, s-l, Perranz 2 15 0
68 70	5143 Great S. Tolgus, c, Redruth 2 8 6 — ½ ¼ 12000 Great West Chiverton, s-l 2 10 0 — 6000 Great Western, t, c, Breage 2 0 0 —
69 70	12000 Great West Chiverton, s-l, 2 10 0 A 6000 Great Western, t, c, Breage, 2 0 0 1798 Gt. Wh. Fortune, t, Breage, 31 7 4 - 7 4996 Gt. Wh. Lovell, t, Wondron, 1 0 0. 134. 114 2 12000 Gwydyr Park, t, Lianrwst*. 1 6 0 6000 Hammett, t, St. Noots. 1 4 0 6000 Harewood Consols. 0 7 7 0. 14 3 3 1000 Hemerdon U., t, Plympton, 1 0 0 4 3 3 1000 Hemerdon U., t, Plympton, 1 0 0 6000 Hobb's Hill, t, St. Noot. 0 1 8 - 6 400 Holyfield, t, Cumberland* 1 0 0 9 6 1 Leeds and St. Aubyn, t, c, 23 4 2 - 5 0 000 Llanarmon, Denbigh. 2 0 0 9
70	12000 Gwydyr Park, l, Llanrwst* 1 60
70	6000 Hammett, t, St. Neots 1 4 0
70 69	6000 Holbi's Hill, t, St. Neot 0 18
70 68	6400 Holyfield, I, Cumberland* 1 0 0. —
70	20000 Llywernog L Cardiganshire 1 0 0 -
70	5120 Lovell, t, Wendron 0 3 0 –
10	auto bilineral bottom, set, refranz b 10 0
070	6144 Nangiles, t, c, Kea 7 60 1 14 114
0	12000 Nanteos Consols, (3 ardigan* 1 0 0 — 4000 Nanty, I, Montgomeryshire* 1 0 0 — 10000 New Beldon, I, Northumb, * 0 10 0 % 11 6000 New Brynpostig, I, Lianid 2 0 0 —
	6000 New Brynpostig, I. Llauid 2 0 0—
0	6000 New Clifford, c, Gwennap* 3 15 0
0	25000 New GrassIngton, l* 1 0 0 1% 25000 New Great Consols, t, c 1 0 0
0	62500 N. Orow Hill, 18.5. Stephen. 3 17 0 178 20000 New Grassington, 18 1 0 0 178 25000 New Grat Consols, t. c. 1 0 0 178 212000 New Tralawny, s., t. St. Ives. 0 5 0 14000 New Victoria, c. Ashburton* 1 0 0 176, 1 176
0	3000 N. Wh. Charlotte, c. St. Agnes 1 0 0
9 .	4096 New Wh. Lovell, t. Wendron 3 4 6 134 13, 2
8	2000 N. WH. 10Wall, 6, C, 1110gall., 1 19 6.
0	
9 0	6000 North Jane, t, 8-l, Kenwyn. 5 1 0
0	1000 North Lovell, t, Wendron 5 0 0 5 5 5 6 6 5 North Roskear, c, Camborne 62 19 0 8 9 12000 North Tankerville, t, Salop . 1 0 0
8	2000 North Tankervine, t, Saiop. 1 0 0
1	2288 Okel Tor, c, Calstock 2 12 10. % % I
	8000 Old Gunnisiare, c. Caistock. 3 9 6
	2000 Parys Mountain, C. Marieson D Co.
2	5694 Pedn-an-drea, t, Redrath 8 2 0
	4600 Penhale United, s-l, Perranz. 5 0 0
1	1857 Penhale Wh. Vot. 25, Helston 10 0 0
1	6000 Perran Consols, t. Perran 2 0 6 1 /8 1 3000 Perran Wheal Virgin 0 17 6 1 /8 1 / 2 1 / 3 1772 Polberro, t. St. Agnes 15 0 0
	1772 Polberro, t, St. Agnes 15 0 0 74 6% 7% 2800 Polbreen, t, St. Agnes 3 15 0 74 6% 7% 2800 Princess of Wales, c, t 0 11 0
	3817 Redmoor, c, t, Callington 2 5 0 5000 Reperty Mine, t, c, Lanivet*. 1 10 0 2½ 1½ 2
1	2000 Rhydtalog. s-i, Cardiganshire 1 0 0
	3000 Roche Consols, Roche 0 11 6 % %
1	5000 South Carn Brea, c, t 1 6 6 78 1
	8000 South Grenville, c, Camb 0 20 — 3395 So. Herodsfoot, l, Liskeard. 5 00 —
	3395 So. Herliyn, Flint (£2 shrs) 1 10 0 2 1/4 2 2 1/4 1500 S. Merliyn, Flint (£2 shrs) 1 10 0 1/4 7/8 1/8
	5000 South St. Just, t
1	236 Spearne Consols, t, St. Just. 6 4 4 — 7000 Stiperstones, l, Salop* 7 0 0 —
1	236 Spearne Consolss., 5s. Just., 6 4 4
2	5000 Terras Tin Mine, st. Austell* 1 0 0 1½ 3 3½ 5000 Terras Tin Mile, st. Austell 1 12 0 —
	5000 Tin Valley, St. Neot 1 3 6 2 1 1½
2	459 Tresaveau and Trethurrup 22 11 0 2 3 0.08 Trevarrack, t, c, Uny Lelant. 2 0 0 3 2 3 0.00 Treveddoe, t, c, Warleggan 1 10 0
10	0000 Treveddoe, t, c, Warleggan. 1 10 0 — 096 Trewetha, s-l, Menheniot 11 14 6 —
1	70 Tygwyn, l, Cardiganshire 25 0 0— 2000 Vaughan, s-l, Cardigan 2 0 0—
15	1 0 0
1	000 West Cwm Ernn, 8-1 40 10 0
12	256 West Damsel, c, Gwennap. 20 10 10. 24. 28 1800 W. Drake Walls, c, Calstock 0 11 0. 24. 28 1000 West Esgair Lie, l, Cardig. 2 0 0. 224 238 1000 W. Godolphin, t, c, Breaget. 0 13 6
2	Trans Course Work & Broads 6 11 U.s
	16 W. Margaret, t, Uny Lelant. 65 0 0 75
12	000 West Knoswyddor, t anking 26 10 0
3	838 West Rose Down, c. Linking. 25 10 0.5 78.5 1/4 1/2 100.5 West St. Ives., t, c, St. Ives. 0 10 0.5 78.5 1/4 1/2 100.5 1/4 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4
	512 West Tolgus, c, Redruth 66 0 0 1/4 3/8
3	512 West Tolgus, c, Redrith 50 000 West Wh. Kitty, t, St. Agnes 3 14 0 11/4 3/8 3/8 3/8 4 W. Wh. Tremayne, St. Erth 1 7 0 3/4 1 1/4 3/8 3/8 3/8 3/8 3/8 3/8 3/8 3/8 3/8 3/8
1	741 Wheal Basset and Gryns. 5. 6 811 Wh. Emily Henrietta, c, Illo. 24 0 0 6 5 6 900 Wheal Franco Consols, t, c 0 4 0
6	000 Wheal Ida, s-l, St. Ive 1 14 6 000 Wheal Millet, t, Crowan* 1 0 0 1½ 1½
1	920 Wh. Trannack, c, Sithney 13 3 3
1	400 Wye, I, Mandidioes
, 811	ver-lead; t, tin; z, zinc.
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. Companies marked thus * have seen incorporated with Limited Liability; those marked † have been admitted on the Stock Exchange, those marked thus ‡ have paid Dividends.

London: Printed by RIGHARD MIDDLETOF, and published by HENRY English (the proprietors), at their office, 26, Fleet Street, E.C., where all communications are requested to be addressed.—January 7, 1871.